



Adams 171.11



A C T S

PASSED

AT THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE

Eighth Congress

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

ON MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH OF OCTOBER,

In the Year 1803.

AND OF THE

INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

177111
10956

Authority of
the United
States in Lou-
isiana esta-
blished.

Appropria-
tions there-
for.

Provisional
government
how execu-
ted.

to maintain in the said territories the au-
thority of the United States, employ any
part of the army and navy of the United
States, and of the force authorised by an
act passed the third day of March last, en-
titled " An act directing a detachment
from the militia of the United States, and
for erecting certain arsenals," which he
may deem necessary : and so much of the
sum appropriated by the said act as may be
necessary, is hereby appropriated for the
purpose of carrying this act into effect ; to
be applied under the direction of the Presi-
dent of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That
until the expiration of the present session
of Congress, unless provision for the tem-
porary government of the said territories be
sooner made by Congress, all the military,
civil, and judicial powers, exercised by the
officers of the existing government of the
same, shall be vested in such person and
persons, and shall be exercised in such
manner, as the President of the United
States shall direct for maintaining and
protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in
the free enjoyment of their liberty, property
and religion.

NATH^L. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON,

October 31, 1803.

CHAPTER II.

AN ACT authorising the creation of a stock, to the amount of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic; and making provision for the payment of the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America, and the French Republic, the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be constituted, certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, in favor of the French Republic, or of its assignees, for the sum of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, from the time when possession of Louisiana shall have been obtained, in conformity with the treaty of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic, and in other respects conformable with the tenor of the convention aforesaid; and the President of the United States is authorised to cause the said certificates of stock to be delivered to

Louisiana
stock created

Terms of cre-
ation and de-
livery.

Funds how
transferable.

Period of re-
demption
may be shor-
tened.

Interest pay-
able in Eu-
rope.

the government of France, or to such person or persons, as shall be authorised to receive them in three months at most, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty aforesaid, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States; and credit, or credits, to the proprietors thereof, shall thereupon be entered and given on the books of the treasury, in like manner as for the present domestic funded debt, which said credits or stock, shall thereafter be transferable only on the books of the treasury of the United States, by the proprietor or proprietors of such stock, his, her, or their attorney: And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the said stock, in conformity with the provisions of the said convention. *Provided however*, That the secretary of the treasury may, with the approbation of the President of the United States, consent to discharge the said stock in four equal annual instalments, and also shorten the periods fixed by the convention for its reimbursement: *And provided also*, that every proprietor of the said stock may, until otherwise directed by law, on surrendering his certificate of such stock, receive another to the same amount, and bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual interest accruing on the said stock, which may, in conformity with the convention aforesaid, be payable in Europe,

shall be paid at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling for each dollar, if payable in London, and at the rate of two guilders and one half of a guilder, current money of Holland, for each dollar, if payable in Amsterdam.

Rate of exchange, dollars at 4s. 6d. and 2 1-2 guilders.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum equal to what will be necessary to pay the interest which may accrue on the said stock to the end of the present year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Interest provided for.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the end of the present year, (in addition to the annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars yearly appropriated to the sinking fund, by virtue of the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States,") a further annual sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of the duties on merchandise and tonnage, be, and the same hereby is, yearly appropriated to the said fund, making in the whole, an annual sum of eight millions of dollars, which shall be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund in the same manner, shall be applied by them for the same purposes, and shall be, and continue appropriated, until the whole of the present debt of the United States, inclusively of the stock created by virtue of this act, shall be reimbursed and redeemed, under the same limitations as have been provided by the first section of the above mentioned act, respecting the

Sinking fund 700,000 dollars added to.

annual appropriation of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, made by the same.

Secretary of
the Treasury
to pay to com-
missioners
who shall ap-
ply the mo-
ney to dis-
charge of
debt.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury shall cause the said further sum of seven hundred thousand dollars to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner as was directed by the above mentioned act respecting the annual appropriation of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly, and every year, at the treasury of the United States, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the stock created by virtue of this act, and the several instalments, or parts of principal of the said stock, as the same shall become due and may be discharged, in conformity to the terms of the convention aforesaid, and of this act.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

November 10th, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER III.

AN ACT making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States, by virtue of the convention of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (inclusive of a sum of two millions of dollars, appropriated by the act of the twenty sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and three, intituled, “An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,”) to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, for the purpose of discharging the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the government of the United States, by virtue of a convention made the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America, and the French Republic, respecting the said claims.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the treasury shall cause to*

3,750,000
dollars appropriated to pay
citizens of
the United
States.

Claims to be
paid at trea-
sury of U.
States.

be paid, at the treasury of the United States, in conformity to the convention aforesaid, the amount of such claims, above mentioned, as, under the provisions of the said convention, shall be awarded to the respective claimants ; which payments shall be made on the orders of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States for the time being, to the French Republic, in conformity with the convention aforesaid, and the said minister shall be charged on the treasury books with the whole amount of such payments, until he shall have exhibited satisfactory proof to the accounting officers of the treasury, that his orders, thus paid, have been issued in conformity with the provisions of the said convention.

President of
United States
to borrow.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to borrow, on the credit of the United States, to be applied to the purposes authorised by this act, a sum not exceeding one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at a rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum ; reimbursable out of the appropriation made by virtue of the first section of this act, at the pleasure of the United States, or at such period, not exceeding five years from the time of obtaining the loan, as may be stipulated by contract ; and it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the same.

\$ 1,752,000,
at 6 per cent.
Interest
chargeable on
customs.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose

of paying the interest which shall accrue on the said loan.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying the expense incident to the investigation of the claims above mentioned, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the compensation to be made to any of the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, in pursuance of the above mentioned convention, shall not exceed the rate of four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; that the compensation of their secretary shall not exceed the rate of two thousand two hundred and twenty five dollars per annum; and that the compensation of the agent shall not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

Expenses of investigation how provided.

Not to exceed 4,450 dollars per annum, beside secretary and agents salaries.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

November 10, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER IV.

AN ACT making an appropriation for carrying into effect the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

Expenses of
treaty with
Great Britain
of 1794, pro-
vision for.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the seventh article of the treaty concluded at London on the nineteenth day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty.

Funds how
to be provid-
ed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authoursied to allow an interest, not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, on one third part of the amount of any award made in pursuance of the aforesaid article, and presented at the treasury previous to the passing of this act, to be calculated from the time when such award shall have been presented.*

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

November 16, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER V.

AN ACT to repeal the act, entitled “ An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend the act, entitled “ An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.”

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled, “ An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend the act, entitled “ An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,” be, and the same hereby is repealed.

Drawback on
goods shipt to
New Orleans
abolished.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

November 25, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER VI.

AN ACT to repeal an act, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."

Bankrupt act
of 1800, re-
pealed.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act of congress passed on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. *Provided nevertheless*, That the repeal of the said act shall in no wise affect the execution of any commission of bankruptcy which may have been issued prior to the passing of this act, but every such commission may and shall be proceeded on and fully executed as though this act had not passed.

What com-
missions may
yet be acted
on.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

December 19, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER VII.

AN ACT for the relief of John Coles.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers liquidate and adjust the claim of John Coles, owner of the ship *Grand Turk*, heretofore employed in the service of the United States, for the detention of the said ship at Gibraltar, by direction of the American consul at that port, from the tenth day of May to the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, inclusive; and that he be allowed demurrage at the rate stipulated in the charter party, together with the interest thereon.

Demurrage
allowed on
ship *Grand
Turk*.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

January 14, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER VIII.

AN ACT for the relief of Paul Coulon.

Duties on
sales of prizes
refunded.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Paul Coulon, as agent for the captors of the ship Betty Cathcart, and brig Aaron, prizes to the French privateer La Belloné, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand two hundred and forty one dollars and forty four cents, being the amount retained by the treasury department from the sales of the ship Betty Cathcart, for duties on the cargo of the brig Aaron.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Janaury 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER IX.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

for defraying the expenses of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and four, the following sums be, and the same hereby are, respectively appropriated, that is to say :

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and the pay of the seamen, two hundred and thirty four thousand, three hundred and twenty eight dollars :

For provisions, one hundred and twenty five thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars, and seventy two cents :

For medicine, instruments, hospital stores and all expenses on account of the sick, four thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars :

For repairs of vessels, store rent, and other contingent expenses, one hundred and forty four thousand dollars :

For the purchase of ordnance, and other military stores, five thousand dollars :

For the expense of navy yards, docks and other improvements, the pay of superintendants, store keepers, clerks and laborers, fifty two thousand dollars :

For the pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, fifty seven thousand five hundred and forty one dollars, and eighty cents :

For clothing for the same, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty two dollars, and seventy six cents :

For military stores for the same, four hundred and fifty two dollars :

For medicine, medical services, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, one thousand dollars :

Barracks, &c.

For quarter masters and barrack masters stores, officers travelling expenses, armourers and carpenters bills, fuel, and other contingent expenses, eight thousand eight hundred and forty seven dollars :

Completion
of the Ma-
rine barracks
at Washing-
ton.

For completing the marine barracks at the city of Washington, three thousand five hundred and eighty four dollars, and seventy two cents :

Funds to pay.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums herein specifically appropriated, shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the support of the navy, and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 31, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER X.

*AN ACT to incorporate the Directors of
the Columbian Library Company.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That

Stephen B. Balch, Joseph Nourse, Charles D. Green, John Craven, Francis Lowndes, junior, and George French, and their successors, duly elected or appointed in manner herein hereafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, stile and title of "The Directors of the Columbian Library Company in George Town."

Library company constituted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular, the goods and chattels heretofore given, granted or devised, to the said Library Company, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for, or on account of the same, be, and the said goods and chattels are hereby vested in, and confirmed to the said corporation: *And further*, That the said corporation may take, and receive any sum, or sums of money, or any goods or chattels, or other effects of what kind or nature soever, which shall, or may hereafter, be given, granted, or bequeathed unto them, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift or bequest such money, goods, chattels or other effects to be laid out and disposed of, in the purchase of books, maps, charts, drawings, specimens of minerals, fossils, and other natural and artificial productions, calculated to furnish a library and museum, for the use and benefit of the said company, agreeably to the intention of the donors.

Property vested in as corporation.

Rights and privileges.

Use of funds.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation, by the name, stile,

May sue and
be sued, as
body politic
and corpo-
rate.

and title aforesaid, be, and shall be here-
after forever, able and capable in law, to
sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded,
answer and be answered unto, defend and
be defended, in any court or courts, or
other places, and before any judge or
judges, justice or justices, or other per-
sons whatsoever within the district of Co-
lumbia or elsewhere, in all, and all man-
ner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas,
causes, matters and demands, of whatso-
ever kind or nature they may be, in as full
and effectual a manner, as any other per-
son or persons, bodies politic or corporate,
may or can do.

May have a
seal and offi-
cers.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That
the said corporation shall have full power
and authority to make, have, and use, a
common seal, with such device and inscrip-
tion, as they shall think proper, and the
same to break, alter and renew at their plea-
sure; to appoint a treasurer, secretary, and
librarian, to assign them their duties, fix
their compensation, and remove him or
them from office, and appoint another or
others in their place, as often as they shall
think fit; to make, ordain, establish, and
execute such bye laws and ordinances as
may be deemed useful to the institution,
and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate
at pleasure; to fix the price of new shares
and annual contributions on each share; to
direct how transfers may be made and cer-
tified, and judge of the persons proper to be
admitted members; to procure by purchase,
rent, or otherwise, a suitable place for keep-
ing the library and museum; to appoint the
times for keeping the library open, and for

May make
bye laws.

taking out and returning books ; to fill up vacancies that may happen in their number between two annual meetings ; to levy and collect fines and forfeitures, and to determine upon, do, and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation and library company, agreeably to the rules, ordinances and bye laws thereof, during their continuance in office : *Provided*, That not less than three of the said directors form a quorum to do business ; that no bye law, rule or ordinance shall be made repugnant to the laws of this district ; and that no contribution be laid on any share, in any one year, greater than one fifth of the value of a share, without the consent of a majority of the members.

May collect
fines.

What num-
ber a quorum.

Fines limited

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an annual meeting of the members of the said library company at the library, or such suitable place as the directors may from time to time appoint, of which the directors shall cause public notice to be given in one or more of the newspapers that circulate in the vicinity ; at which time and place, the members, or such of them as may be present, either personally or by proxy, and shall not be in arrears for any annual contribution, fines, or forfeitures, shall elect and choose by ballot, six directors out of their own number, to serve for the year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected and consent to serve in their place.

Annual meet-
ing to be held.

May chuse
Directors.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors shall cause the treasurer, secretary and librarian, to keep in suitable books for that purpose, just, and proper

Accounts
how kept.

entries of all the proceedings and accounts of the company and corporation, and have them laid before the company at every annual meeting, previous to taking the votes for directors; and shall always deliver the said books, together with all the property of the company, in good order to their successors in office, whenever required.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 31, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XI.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expense of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and four, for the Indian department, and for the ex-

pense of fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, three hundred and one thousand, four hundred and seventy six dollars:

For forage, four thousand and fifty six dollars:

For the subsistence of the officers of the army and corps of engineers, twenty eight thousand and eighty two dollars, and eighty three cents, and one half of a cent:

For the subsistence of non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, one hundred and sixty three thousand, eight hundred and thirty nine dollars, and thirty seven cents and one half of a cent:

For clothing, eighty thousand dollars:

For bounties and premiums, fourteen thousand dollars:

For the medical and hospital department, ten thousand dollars:

For camp equipage, fuel, tools, expense of transportation and other contingent expenses of the war department, seventy one thousand dollars:

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armories, one hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety six dollars, and eighty eight cents:

For purchasing maps, plans, books, and instruments for the war department and military academy, one thousand dollars:

For the Indian department, seventy five thousand five hundred dollars.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations, herein before

Military appropriation.

Pay.

Forage.

Subsistence.

Clothing.

Bounties and premiums.

Medical.

Field equipage.

Fortifications and armories.

Maps, &c.

Indian Department.

Funds how
provided.

made, shall be paid and discharged, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 10, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XII.

AN ACT continuing for a limited time, the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, the following annual compensations, and no other, be, and they are hereby granted to the officers herein enumerated, respectively, that is to say:

Salaries of
Civil List.

To the secretary of state, five thousand dollars:

The secretary of the treasury, five thousand dollars :

The secretary of war, four thousand five hundred dollars :

The secretary of the navy, four thousand five hundred dollars :

The attorney general, three thousand dollars :

The comptroller of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars :

The treasurer, three thousand dollars :

The auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars :

The register of the treasury, two thousand four hundred dollars :

The accountant of the war department, two thousand dollars :

The accountant of the navy department, two thousand dollars :

The post master general, three thousand dollars ; and

The assistant post master general, one thousand seven hundred dollars ; which sums shall be respectively paid quarterly, at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force for three years, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

Limited to
three years.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON,

D

CHAPTER XIII.

AN ACT for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic ; and for other purposes.

Duties on im-
ports and
tonnage in
Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same duties which by law now are, or hereafter may be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, on the tonnage of vessels, and on the passports and clearances of vessels, shall be laid and collected on goods wares and merchandise imported into the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic; and on vessels arriving in, or departing from the said territories : and the following acts, that is to say, the act, entitled,

What laws
shall be in
force there.

“ An act to establish the treasury department.”

“ An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels.”

“ An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.”

“ An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.”

“An act to establish the compensations of officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage and for other purposes.”

“An act for the more effectual recovery of debts due from individuals to the United States.”

“And an act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money.”

“An act to authorise the sale and conveyance of lands in certain cases, by the marshals of the United States, and to confirm former sales ;” and

“An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned.”

“An act to establish a mint and to regulate the coins of the United States.”

“An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes,”

And the act supplementary to, and amendatory of the two last mentioned acts, or so much of the said acts as is now in force, and also so much of any other act or acts of the United States as is now in force, or may be hereafter enacted, for laying any duties on imports, tonnage, seamen or shipping, for regulating and securing the collection of the same, and for regulating the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the same; for granting and regulating drawbacks, bounties and allowances in lieu of drawbacks; concerning the registering, recording, enrolling and licensing of ships and vessels; to provide for the settle-

ment of accounts between the United States and individuals ; for the recovery of debts due to the United States ; and for remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, shall extend to, and have full force and effect in the above mentioned territories : *Provided however, and it is hereby further enacted,* That ships or vessels, which on the twentieth day of December last, were owned by persons then residing in the above mentioned territories, and who, either were citizens of the United States, or had resided in the said territories, during five years next preceding, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of ships or vessels of the United States, whilst they shall continue to be wholly owned by such persons, or by citizens of the United States ; *Provided nevertheless,* That the persons claiming such privileges for their ships or vessels, shall in every other respect, comply with the provisions of the acts for registering, recording enrolling and licensing of ships or vessels, and who, if not citizens of the United States, shall have previously taken an oath of allegiance to the United States, which oath the collector of the port is hereby authorised to administer.

Vessels of that territory entitled to same benefit as of U. S.

But shall register and take oath of allegiance.

Other acts extended to Louisiana.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts of the United States, now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted, concerning the bank of the United States, and for the punishment of frauds committed on the same ; for the relief of sick and disabled seamen ; for the protection of American seamen ; for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service ; and for preventing the

exportation of goods not duly inspected ; shall extend to and have full force and effect in the above mentioned territories.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any law or laws, laying any duties on the importation into the United States of goods, wares and merchandise from the said territories (or allowing drawbacks on the importation of the same from the United States to the said territories) or respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the said territories, or between the several parts of the United States through the said territories, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding section, be, and the same hereby is repealed ; and all duties on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandise from the said territories, as well as all duties on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise into the said territories, on the transfer of ships or vessels, and on the tonnage of vessels, other than those laid by virtue of the laws of the United States, shall, from the time when this act shall commence to be in force, cease and determine : *Provided however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, the fees and other charges usually paid in the said territories on account of pilotage, wharfage, or the right of anchoring by the levy of the city of New Orleans, which several fees and charges shall, until otherwise directed, continue to be paid and applied to the same purposes as heretofore.

Commercial
regulations.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, to the end that the laws providing for the collection of the duties imposed, by law, on

District of
Mississippi.

Officers to be
appointed by
President of
U. States.

goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and the laws respecting the revenue and navigation of the United States may be carried into effect, within the said territories, the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty above mentioned, and also all the navigable waters, rivers, creeks, bays, and inlets, lying within the United States, which empty into the Gulf of Mexico, east of the river Mississippi, shall be annexed to the Mississippi district, and shall, together with the same, constitute one district, to be called the "District of Mississippi." The city of New Orleans shall be the sole port of entry in the said district, and the town of Bayou St. John shall be a port of delivery, a collector, naval officer, and surveyor shall be appointed to reside at New Orleans, and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at the port of Bayou St. John; and the President of the United States is hereby authorised to appoint, not exceeding three surveyors, to reside at such other places, within the said district, as he shall deem expedient, and to constitute each, or either of such places ports of delivery only. And so much of any law or laws, as establishes a district on the river Mississippi, south of the river Tennessee, is hereby repealed, except as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as shall have accrued, and as to the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred before the commencement of the operation of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the shores and waters of the town of Natchez, shall be one district to be called the district of Natchez, and a collector shall be appointed who shall reside at Natchez, which shall be the only port of entry or delivery within the said district, of any goods, wares, and merchandise, not the growth or manufacture of the United States : *Provided nevertheless*, That it shall be the duty of every master or commander of any ship or vessel destined for the said port of Natchez, to stop at New Orleans, and there deliver to the collector of said port a manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel agreeably to law, on penalty of five thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of said collector to transmit a certified copy of such manifest to the collector of the said port of Natchez, and to direct an inspector to go on board such ship or vessel, and proceed therewith to the port of Natchez, and there report such ship or vessel to the collector of said port of Natchez, immediately after his arrival, when the duty of said inspector shall cease.

District of
Natchez—
officer there.

Ships to stop
at New Or-
leans.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That foreign ships or vessels shall be admitted to unlade at the port of New Orleans and at no other port within the district of Mississippi ; and ships or vessels belonging to citizens of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of their colonies, shall not be admitted to unlade at any port within the district of Mississippi other than New Orleans : and ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same shall be

Foreign ves-
sels to unlade
only at New
Orleans.

admitted to make entry at the port of New Orleans and at no other port within the district of Mississippi: *Provided however,* That nothing in this act contained, shall authorise the allowing of drawbacks on the exportation of any goods, wares and merchandise from the said port of New Orleans, other than on those which shall have been imported directly into the same, from a foreign port or place.

Drawbacks
at N. Orleans
how regulat-
ed.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, bound to a port of delivery only, other than the port of Bayou St. John, in the district of Mississippi, shall first come to at the port of New Orleans with his ship or vessel, and there make report and entry, in-writing, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, port fees, and charges, in manner provided by law, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and any ship or vessel, bound to the port of Bayou St. John, may first proceed to the said port, and afterwards make report and entry at the port of New Orleans, within the time by law limited; and the master of every ship or vessel, arriving from a foreign port or place, or having goods on board of which the duties have not been paid or secured, and bound to any port within the district of Mississippi, (other than New Orleans, or Bayou St. John) shall take an inspector on board, at New Orleans, before proceeding to such port; and if any master of a ship or vessel, shall proceed to such port of delivery, contrary to the directions aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recover-

Ships bound
for other
ports must
stop at New
Orleans, and
make entry.

Under a pe-
nalty of 500
dollars.

ed in any court of competent jurisdiction, with the costs of suit.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That during the term of twelve years, to commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the above mentioned treaty shall have been notified, at Paris, to the French government, French ships, or vessels, coming directly from France, or any of her colonies, laden only with the produce or manufactures of France, or any of her said colonies; and Spanish ships or vessels, coming directly from Spain, or any of her colonies, laden only with the produce or manufactures of Spain, or any of her said colonies, shall be admitted into the port of New Orleans, and into all other ports of entry which may hereafter be established by law, within the territories ceded to the United States by the above mentioned treaty, in the same manner as ships or vessels of the United States, coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, and without being subject to any other, or higher duty on the said produce or manufacture, than by law now is, or shall, at the time, be payable, by citizens of the United States on similar articles, imported from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, in vessels of the United States, into the said port of New Orleans, or other ports of entry in the territories above mentioned; or to any other, or higher tonnage duty, than by law now is, or shall at the time be, laid on the tonnage of vessels of the United States coming from France, or Spain, or from any of their colonies, to the said port

French and Spanish ships privileged in ports of Louisiana for 12 years.

To pay only like duties with ships of U. States.

of New Orleans, or other ports of entry within the territories above mentioned.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the district of Mississippi shall give bond for the true and faithful discharge of his duties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and shall be allowed in addition to the fees and emoluments of his office, in lieu of all other commissions, one and a half per cent. on all monies by him received, on account of the duties arising from goods, wares and merchandise imported into the said district, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels; and the naval officers and surveyors of the said district shall, respectively, receive an annual compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to their other fees and emoluments.

Collector to give bond.

Emoluments.

Naval officer and Surveyor's compensation.

Additional revenue cutter to be built.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorised, to cause to be built and equipped, one revenue cutter in addition to those heretofore authorised by law, which cutter may be officered, manned and employed, in the same manner, and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the same fund, as is provided for defraying the expense of the revenue cutters heretofore authorised by law.

Mobille may made a separate district.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorised, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobille, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays emptying into the gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobille, and west thereof to the Pascaguola inclusive, into a

separate district, and to establish such place within the same, as he shall deem expedient, to be the port of entry and delivery for such district; and to designate such other places, within the same district, not exceeding two, to be ports of delivery only.

Two ports of
delivery in
Mobile.

Whenever such separate district shall be erected, a collector shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry; and a surveyor shall likewise be appointed, to reside at each of the ports of delivery which may be established. And such collector and surveyor shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their other fees and emoluments, an annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars. And the said collector shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Officers may
be appointed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall commence thirty days after the passing thereof.

Act in force
24th March,
1804.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 24, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XIV.

AN ACT supplementary to an act, intituled, " An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia."

Period of incorporation of Washington, enlarged to 15 years.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled, " An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, except so much of the same as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby continued in force for and during the term of fifteen years from the end of the next session of Congress.

City councils, of what numbers they are to consist and how to be elected.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the council of the city of Washington, from and after the period for which the members of the present council have been elected, shall consist of two chambers, each of which shall be composed of nine members, to be chosen by distinct ballots, according to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement; a majority of each chamber shall constitute a quorum to do business: in case vacancies shall occur in the council, the chamber in which the same may happen, shall supply the same by an election, by ballot, from the three persons next highest on the list, to those elected at the preceding election; and a majority of the whole number of the chamber in which such vacancy may happen, shall be necessary to make an election.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the council shall have power to establish and regulate the inspection of flour, tobacco, and salted provisions, the gauging of casks and liquors, the storage of gun powder, and all naval and military stores, not the property of the United States, to regulate the weight and quality of bread; to tax and license hawkers and pedlars, to restrain or prohibit tipling houses, lotteries, and all kinds of gaming; to superintend the health of the city, to preserve the navigation of the Potomac and Anacosta rivers, adjoining the city; to erect, repair, and regulate public wharves, and to deepen docks and basons; to provide for the establishment and superintendence of public schools; to license and regulate, exclusively, hackney coaches, ordinary keepers, retailers and ferries; to provide for the appointment of inspectors, constables and such other officers as may be necessary to execute the laws of the corporation; and to give such compensation to the mayor of the city as they may deem fit.

Powers of the councils enlarged.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the levy court of the county of Washington shall not hereafter possess the power of imposing any tax on the inhabitants of the city of Washington.

Power of levy court abolished.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore

February 24, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XV.

AN ACT to amend the charter of Alexandria.

Charter of
Alexandria
altered.
Town divided into
wards.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the town of Alexandria shall be, and is hereby divided into two districts, by a line running east and west, at an equal distance between King and Prince streets, beginning at the river Potowmac and extending to the western boundary of said town; and all that part of the town which is situate north of the said dividing line, shall be called the northern district, and all that part of the town, which is situate south of the said dividing line, shall be called the southern district of the town of Alexandria; and where any house or lot shall be situate partly in each district, it shall be considered as lying in that district where the greater part of said house or lot is situate, and shall be assessed accordingly; each of the districts aforesaid shall be divided into two electoral wards, by a line passing from north to south through the middle of Pitt street, to be called the first, second, third and fourth ward; none of the taxes on the valuation of real property, which shall hereafter be collected in the northern district, shall be expended in the regulating, or filling up, or paving, or repairing of the streets, or sinking of wells, or building of bridges in the southern district; nor shall the taxes on the valuation of real property, which shall

How taxes
are to be ap-
plied.

hereafter be collected in the southern district, be expended in the regulating, or filling up, or paving, or repairing the streets, or sinking of wells, or building of bridges in the northern district: But all the monies to be expended upon the aforesaid improvements in either district, shall be raised by an assessment on the valuation of real property in each district respectively, at the times and in the manner the said common council shall order and direct. It shall be the duty of the assessors and other public officers to keep the accompts of each district separate and distinct in regard to the assessments for the aforesaid local purposes, and all other taxes, which are now or shall hereafter be assessed or levied, upon the valuation of real property or other subjects, together with the fines and also the rents issuing from the property belonging to the corporation and all their other resources, shall constitute a general fund, to be appropriated as the common council shall direct.

How taxes
to be raised.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That every free white male citizen of full age, who shall be bona fide seized of a freehold estate in the town of Alexandria, or who shall have resided in the town aforesaid for the space of one year, and have been a house-keeper therein for the space of three months next preceding the day of the election, and who shall have been within that time charged with any tax upon the public books, and shall have paid such tax, shall be qualified to vote for members to serve in the common council of the said town, and no other person shall exercise the right of suf-

Who shall
vote.

Who shall
not vote.

Election to be
held first
Tuesday in
March annu-
ally.

frage ; and the persons qualified, as aforesaid, to vote, shall meet at some convenient place in the ward in which they respectively reside, and elect by ballot four persons for the representatives of such ward in the common council, out of the free white male citizens who shall have arrived to the age of twenty one years, and shall have resided in the town of Alexandria three years, and in the ward for which he shall be elected, for the space of three months immediately preceding the election, and shall moreover be seized of an estate of freehold in the said ward, and be a housekeeper therein. And that the said election shall be held on the first Tuesday of March, in every year, by three commissioners to be appointed in each ward for that purpose by the mayor and commonalty for the ensuing election, and afterwards by the common council, which appointment shall be at least ten days before the day of each election, except in regard to the first election to be held under this act. The election for the ensuing year, shall be held at such place, in each ward, as shall be fixed on by the mayor and commonalty, and thereafter shall be held at such place as shall be appointed by the common council, of which public notice shall be given.

Meeting of
councils fixed

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the members of the common council, elected as aforesaid, or any twelve of them, shall within seven days after their election in each year, assemble themselves at the court house, or any other place which shall be hereafter fixed for their meeting, and shall

choose one of their body to be president of the said common council, to whom shall be administered by any justice of the peace in the county of Alexandria, an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office ; whereupon the president of the said common council shall administer the oath of office to the other members of the said council, and shall have, while the council is in session, the same power which is at present exercised by the mayor, upon the like occasion ; and he shall convene the council whenever in the opinion of four of the members expressed to him in writing, or whenever in his opinion the good of the town may require it : and the authority of the said common council shall continue one year from the day of their election, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer. That the common council so elected, and those thereafter to be elected, and their successors, shall be and hereby are made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the common council of Alexandria ; and by the said name shall have perpetual succession with capacity to purchase, possess and enjoy lands and tenements, and goods and chattels, either in fee or lesser estate therein, and the same to give, grant, let, sell, assign or transfer ; and to plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend all causes, complaints, actions real, personal or mixed, and to have one common seal, and perpetual succession. And all the estate, rights, and credits, now vested in the mayor and commonalty of the town of Alexandria, shall be vested in the said common council, when elected, and may be recovered in their name for the use of the said town, and in

F

Common council to choose a president from its own body.

His powers and duty.

The length of time limited for the authority of the council.

The Common Council created a Body Politic, &c.

Its powers and authorities.

All the estate, rights and credits of the mayor and commonalty vested in the Common Council.

like manner all claims and demands against the mayor and commonalty of Alexandria, prior to the operation of the present act, may be prosecuted and recovered against the aforesaid common council; and process served upon the president of the common council, shall be deemed sufficient.

Extent of the
Common
Council's ju-
risdiction.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the said common council shall extend to the limits heretofore prescribed by law, and exercised by the mayor and common-

The concu-
rence of a
majority of
all the mem-
bers necessa-
ry to the pas-
sing of a law,
&c. &c.

alty.—The concurrence of a majority of the whole number of members elected into the common council, shall be necessary for the passing of any law, order, or resolution, or for repealing, altering, or revoking the same.

Powers of the
Council de-
fined.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the said common council shall have power to erect and repair work houses, houses of correction, and other public buildings, for the benefit of the said town; to pave, make and repair the streets and highways; to make all laws which they shall conceive requisite for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants, and for the regulation of the morals and police of the said town; and to enforce the observance of their said laws, by reasonable penalties and forfeitures, to be levied upon the goods and chattels of the offender; and they shall have power to raise money by taxes,

Proviso.

for the use and benefit of the said town: *Pro-
vided*, That such laws shall not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the laws and consti-
tution of the United States. The said com-
mon council shall, whenever they deem it
proper, have power to open, extend, regulate,
pave, and improve the streets, within the li-
mits of the said town: *Provided*, They make

Proviso.

to the person or persons who may be injured by such extension, just and adequate compensation out of the funds of the corporation, to be ascertained by the verdict of an impartial jury, in like manner as has been usual in other cases, where private property has been condemned for public use. They shall have power to hold and keep within the said town, market days in every week, and from time to time, to appoint a clerk of the market, who shall do and perform all things belonging to the office of clerk of the market within the said town, according to the rules and regulations which they shall prescribe. They shall have power to pass all laws not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, which they may conceive requisite for the prevention and removal of nuisances, and to appoint a superintendant of police, commissioners, and surveyors of the streets, constables, collectors of the taxes, and all other officers who may be deemed necessary for the execution of their laws, who shall be paid for their services, a reasonable compensation, and whose duties and powers shall be prescribed in such manner as the common council shall deem fit for carrying into execution the powers hereby granted.

Powers continued.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the jurisdiction of the said common council shall extend over the harbour of Alexandria, and over vessels of every description which may arrive and be in the harbor, or be at anchor in any part of the river Potomac below Pearson's island, and within the district of Columbia, for the purpose of preventing and removing all nuisances, and such other subjects or things being on board any such vessel, as may

Further definition of its powers.

be prejudicial to the health of the town, and for no other purpose. And also, their jurisdiction shall extend over the house lately built in the vicinity of the town for the accommodation of the poor and others, and over the ten acres of ground thereto belonging, and over all persons who may be sent or placed there by the consent or authority of the common council, and on their way to and from the same, until they be regularly discharged: *Provided*, That paupers and other persons shall not be considered as having thereby gained a residence in the county, so as to become chargeable thereto.

A mayor to be annually chosen by a vote of the Common Council.

The President of the Council to decide the election in case the Council is equally divided.

The time for which the mayor shall hold his office.

To take an oath of office.

His powers and duties :

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the common council shall, annually, at their first meeting after their own election and qualification, choose by ballot, a fit and able man having the qualifications herein after directed, to be mayor of the town, which choice shall be made by a majority of the whole number of members of the said common council, unless the whole number of members be equally divided between two persons, in which case one of those two persons shall be immediately, by the vote of the president of the council, elected. The mayor shall hold his office for one year, from the time of his election, and until a successor is chosen and qualified in his stead. At the expiration of which period he may be re-elected for two years thereafter in succession, and no longer until he shall have been out of office for one year. He shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation, in the presence of the council, faithfully to execute his said office, which shall be recorded in their book of proceedings. He shall see that the

laws of the corporation be duly executed, and shall report the negligence or misconduct of any officer to the common council, who on satisfactory proof thereof, may remove from office the said delinquent, or take such other measures thereupon, as shall be just and lawful. He shall have power to convene the common council when, in his opinion, the good of the community may require it, and he shall lay before the council, from time to time, in writing, such alterations in the laws of the corporation, as he shall deem necessary or proper. He shall have and exercise all the powers of a justice of the peace within the said town, and shall receive for his services, annually, a just and reasonable compensation, to be allowed and fixed by the common council, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. Any person shall be eligible to the office of mayor, who is a white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained to the age of thirty years, and who shall be the bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the said town, and shall have been a resident in the town of Alexandria five years immediately preceding his election, and no other person shall be eligible to the said office.

To receive a compensation for his services.

His qualifications.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of the refusal of any person to accept the office of mayor upon his election thereto, or of his death, resignation, inability or removal, the common council shall elect another in his place to serve the remainder of the year. The common council shall have power to supply vacancies in their own body, by causing elections to be made in manner herein before directed, out of the citizens qualified to fill the

Provision in case of the refusal &c. &c. of the mayor to serve.

Common council to have vacancies in their own body supplied, & how.

In the temporary absence &c. &c. of the mayor, the president of the council to supply his place.

said office in the ward in which such vacancies shall have happened; and may, in the absence of the president, elect a president pro tempore. In case of the temporary inability or absence of the mayor, the president of the common council shall perform all the duties of the mayor, that may be required to be performed during his absence or inability, and in case of vacancy in the said office he shall perform the duties thereof, until a new election shall be made.

Mayor to sign the bills of which he approves, or to return those to the Council of which he does not approve, with his objections in writing.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the common council shall be signed by the president of the common council, and shall be presented to the mayor for his approbation, who, if he objects thereto, shall within three days after it shall be presented to him for his assent, return it to the common council with his objections in writing, and if a majority of the whole council shall be of opinion that the law ought to be passed, it shall, notwithstanding the objections of the mayor, become a law, and he shall sign the same; but if the mayor shall not return his objections to the same, within three days, to the said council, it shall become a law, and shall be signed by him. The clerk of the council shall record in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, all the laws, orders and resolutions which shall be passed, as aforesaid, and deliver a copy of them to the public printer, to be printed for the information of the people.

Copies of the acts of the council to be printed.

Oath of the commissioners for holding the elections prescribed.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissioners to superintend the election in each ward, shall before they receive any vote, take, severally, the following oath or affirmation, to be administered by the mayor, or any jus-

tice of the peace, " I A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully receive and return the votes of such persons as are by law entitled to vote for members of council in ward No.

and that I will not knowingly receive or return the vote of any who is not legally entitled to the same, so help me God ;" the said election shall be closed on the day it is begun, and the pole shall be kept open until sun set and no longer. The said commissioners in each ward, or a majority of them shall, on the next day after the election, make a list of all the votes received at said election; and the four persons having the greatest number of votes, shall be duly elected; and in all cases of an equality of votes, the commissioners shall decide, and shall make a return of the persons so elected, under their hands and seals, to the mayor, who shall cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the town; the said commissioners shall also send a duplicate return, under their hands and seals, of the persons elected, to the clerk of the common council, who shall preserve and record the same; the said common council shall judge of the legality of the election of any person who shall be returned as a member thereof, and shall have full power to pass all laws to enable them to come to a just decision upon a contested election: They shall have power to compel the attendance of the members of the council by reasonable penalties, and to pass all laws for the orderly and regular conduct of business: They may punish any member for disorderly behavior, and with consent of three fourths of the whole council, expel a member.

Duties and powers of the commissioners.

Common council to judge of the legality of elections.

May make laws and rules for its own order and government.

How the taxes of absentees shall be collected.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever taxes upon real property, or other claims charged upon real property within the town, shall be due, and owing to the common council, and the proprietor shall fail to discharge the same, the said common council, after giving the party reasonable notice, when he resides in the town, sixty days notice, when he resides out of the town, and in the United States, and after six months publication in the newspapers, when he resides out of the United States, shall be empowered to recover the said taxes or debts, by motion in the court of Alexandria county : *And provided*, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such taxes or claims are justly due, judgment shall be granted, and an execution shall issue thereupon, with the costs of suit, against the goods and chattels of the defaulter, if any can be found within the town ; if not, that the whole property upon which the tax or claim is due, shall by order of the court, be leased out at public auction for the shortest term of years that may be offered, on condition that the lessee pay the arrearages, and also the future taxes accruing during the term, and be at liberty to remove all his improvements at the expiration of the lease : *Provided always*, That the common council may prosecute any other remedy, by action, for the recovery of the said taxes and claims which is now possessed or allowed.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Interfering acts of the Virginia assembly repealed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts of the general assembly of Virginia, as comes within the perview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed : *Provided*, That nothing herein

contained shall be construed to impair or destroy any right or remedy which the mayor and commonalty of Alexandria now possess or enjoy to or concerning any debts, claims or demands against any person or persons whatsoever; or to repeal any of the laws and ordinances of the mayor and commonalty of the said town now in force, which are not inconsistent with this act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 25, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XVI.

An ACT for the relief of Samuel Corp.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the customs for the port of New-York be, and hereby is directed to allow to Samuel Corp, of New-York, merchant, the drawback of duties by him paid on merchandise, which arrived at New-York, in the ship Chesapeake, Andrew Tombs, master, and without being there landed, were thence exported in the same ship, for New-Orleans, in the month of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, according to the tenor of two certificates issued by the collector for said port, and made payable respectively, on the twenty-third day of June, and on

Drawbacks of duties on goods exported from New-York to Orleans, to be paid by the collector of New-York to him.

Provido.

the twenty-third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred : *Provided*, That due proof of the landing of said merchandise at New-Orleans, shall have been exhibited at the office of said collector, as is by law required in other cases of exportation : *And provided also*, That it shall appear to the satisfaction of the collector that the master, or other person having the charge or command of the said ship, had at the time of making report of the arrival of the same at the port of New-York, reported the merchandise brought in her, and which was afterwards exported, as above mentioned, to New Orleans, to be destined for the said port of New-Orleans, in conformity with the provisions, which were by law in force, previous to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 25, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XVII.

An ACT relating to the recording, registering and enrolling of ships or vessels in the district of Orleans.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel possessed of and sailing under

a Spanish or French register, and belonging, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, and continuing to belong wholly to any citizen or citizens of the United States, then residing within the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French republic, or to any person or persons being, on the said thirtieth day of April, an inhabitant or inhabitants of the said ceded territories, and who continue to reside therein, and of which the master is a citizen of the United States, or an inhabitant as aforesaid, may be registered, enrolled and licensed in the manner prescribed by law; and being so registered, enrolled or licensed, shall be denominated and deemed a ship or vessel of the United States, and entitled to the benefits granted by any law of the United States to ships or vessels thereof: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the collector to whom application shall be made for a certificate of registry, enrollment or license for such ship or vessel by any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, to make such variations in the forms of the oaths, certificates, and licenses, as shall render them applicable to the cases herein intended to be provided for: And provided also, that every such inhabitant applying as aforesaid, shall, prior to his being entitled to receive such certificate of registry, enrollment, or license, deposit with the collector, the register and other papers under which such ship or vessel had been navigated; and also take and subscribe, before the collector (who is hereby authorised to administer the same) the following oath: I, A. B. do swear (or

Vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, residing therein, or to persons inhabiting the territory ceded to the United States by France, entitled to the benefits of vessels of the United States.

Provido.

affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I do entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the king of Spain and the French republic.

Inhabitants of the ceded territory residents thereof the thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled, on certain conditions, to all the privileges, &c. of owning ships, &c. of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said ceded territory who were residents thereof on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, who shall take the oath aforesaid, and who continue to reside therein, or citizens of the United States residents of said ceded territory, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of owning ships or vessels of the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if they were resident citizens of the United States.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 25, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XVIII.

An ACT for the relief of certain military pensioners in the state of South-Carolina.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the persons to whom military pensions have been heretofore granted and paid by the state of

South-Carolina, in pursuance of the resolves of the United States, in congress assembled, for the payment of pensions to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the late war with Great-Britain, and who have not been placed on the books, in the office of the Secretary for the department of War, shall be, and the same hereby are directed to be placed on said books, and their said pensions shall be hereafter paid by the United States, in the same manner as to other pensioners of the United States, out of the funds already appropriated for that purpose.

Certain military pensioners of South-Carolina to be placed on the books of the war office, and paid as other pensioners.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in placing the names of pensioners on the books, pursuant to the directions contained in the foregoing section, the Secretary of War shall be guided by a certificate from the state of South-Carolina, when the same shall be delivered to him, under the proper authentications, which certificate shall specify the names of pensioners and sums of pension; and likewise, that they have not been paid since March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, by said state; which certificate shall be recorded in the books of the department of War, and the original kept on file. And each officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, whose name shall be placed on the said list as a pensioner, in conformity to the provisions of this act, or in case of the death of any such officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, his heirs or legal representatives shall receive a sum equal to the arrears of his pension, which shall have accrued from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, until the passage of this act, or until the death

A certificate from the State of South-Carolina required for entitling any person to the benefit of this act: Certificate to be recorded at the war office.

The amount payable to the several claimants, and the principles of settlement,

Provided,

of such pensioner, as aforesaid, as the case may be; which arrearages shall be ascertained and certified by the register of the Treasury in the same manner, and under the same restrictions as are contained in the act passed the eleventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intituled "An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described:" Provided, That the commutation of half pay which may have been received by any commissioned officer entitled to a pension, as aforesaid, shall first be returned by such officer into the treasury of the United States, or shall be deducted from the arrears of pension directed to be paid by this act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

March 3, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XIX.

An ACT to allow drawbacks of duties, on goods, wares and merchandise transported by land, in the cases therein mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares and merchandise duly imported into either of the districts of Boston and

Charlestown, Salem and Beverly, Newburyport, Ipswich or Marblehead, in the state of Massachusetts, which shall be transported by inland conveyance along the turnpike or other main road into another of the said districts, and be therefrom exported to any foreign port or place, shall be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties upon such exportation, under the same provisions, regulations, restrictions and limitations, as if the goods, wares and merchandise were transported coastwise from one to another of the said districts, and also upon the conditions specified in the seventy-ninth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandise duly imported into the district of Delaware, may be transported to the same places, in the same manner, and on the same conditions with goods, wares and merchandise duly imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore; and shall, in like manner be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties thereon, upon exportation to any foreign port or place, agreeably to the provisions contained in the seventy-ninth section of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage:" and that all goods, wares and merchandise, which being duly imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, shall be exported from the district of Delaware, shall also be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties on the same, in the same manner, and on the same conditions which are prescribed by the said seventy-ninth section

Goods imported into certain ports and transported by inland conveyance to others, and thence exported entitled to drawbacks.

Goods imported into the district of Delaware entitled to drawbacks as in cases of exportation, from Philadelphia, &c.

of the act aforesaid, for goods, wares and merchandise, which being duly imported into Baltimore or New-York, shall be exported from Philadelphia.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

March 3, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XX.

*An ACT further to amend the act, intituled
“ An act to lay and collect a direct tax
within the United States.”*

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whose direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non-payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold, either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax before the passing of this act, to the supervisor or to the officers to whom the duties of supervisor may have been transferred, or in case there be no such person, to the marshal of the district

Collectors of the direct tax to send transcripts of their sales of land for non payment of tax to the supervisors or other officers acting in their stead.

within which such lands may lie ; and the said collectors shall likewise transmit to the same officer, within three months after the completion of any sale made subsequent to the passing of this act, similar transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots which shall, after the passing of this act, be sold, either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax, which several transcripts shall, in every case, specify the tract or lot sold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been sold ; the time when sold ; the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was sold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaser ; and shall also designate all those tracts or lots which shall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted : and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer to whom the abovementioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non-payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots : And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act

And to pay over to the same officers any monies received by them under such sales, and belonging to original proprietors:

Provision in case of the Collectors neglect to comply with the first section:

within the time aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the lists or such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act, intituled "An act to amend an act, intituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorised to sell for non-payment of the said tax; which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original assessment, and the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold; and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

and penalties upon the officers upon whom the duty devolves in that case for their neglect of it.

Supervisors, &c. to keep open the original assessment books, and to receive, and to pay over to purchasers the amount paid by them for property sold on account of taxes:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also, to keep open the original assessment lists, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands, or lots, thus sold, to any person wishing to ascertain whether any tract of land or lot, has been sold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the same period, from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land or lot has been sold, with the interest which shall

have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor; and to pay over, at any time, within the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietors, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed, when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representative of such person.

Limitation of time in which proprietors in this way may redeem their land.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said supervisor, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those prescribed by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole, or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years; and also to pay into the clerk's office of the said court, for the use of the purchaser, or his representatives, any monies remaining in their hands which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, when any collector shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the tran-

Supervisors, &c. to lodge transcripts of lands sold for non payment of tax in the clerk's offices of their districts:

and to pay in to the said offices the money received from the original proprietors, to redeem their lands for the purchasers.

Duty of the supervisors, &c. in case of the failure of the collectors to furnish the transcripts prescribed by the first section.

scripts of the lists of lands sold for non payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Marshals in certain cases to execute deeds for lands sold, and not redeemed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several marshals, for the time being, of the said district courts shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law for the redemption of lands sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act; and they are hereby authorised and required to execute deeds for so much of the said lands and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law, to the purchasers of such lands or lots, or their legal representatives: Provided however, and it is further enacted, That no such deed shall be executed except for lands or lots contained in the transcripts filed with the clerk of the proper district court, in conformity with the preceding section, or unless the purchaser of any tract of land or lot, sold for non-payment of the tax, shall have filed within three months after the passing of this act, or within three months after such sale, with the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor or marshal, as the

Proviso.

case may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchase money, dated within thirty days subsequent to such sale, and specifying distinctly, the original description of the land assessed and the quantity sold : And provided also, That no such deed shall, in any case, be executed for any land purchased by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the transcript file with the clerk of the district court ; nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which shall appear by a certificate, or receipt of the said collector, filed with the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor or marshal, as the case may be, before the completion of two years after the sale of such land, and filed by such officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding section, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, costs and interest to the said collector previous to the time limited by the first section of this act, for the transmission of transcripts by the collectors of the direct tax. Proviso.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That where any lot or tract of land shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges, and costs : And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchasers, only for so much of the land as shall bear the same ratio to the whole quantity of land sold, as the amount of the tax, charges and costs bear to the sum for

Collectors to be answerable to purchasers for any excess paid by them over the lands they receive : lands to be conveyed ascertained by the ratio of tax and land sold.

which the land was sold : And whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expense of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sales of lands sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs.

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Fees for services under this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the services prescribed by this act, the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the parties respectively, that is to say :

To every supervisor for examining the transcripts of land sold, twenty five cents ; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents ; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector, deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, six cents ;

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

March 3, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXI.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated; that is to say:

For what purposes appropriations made.

For compensations granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, one hundred and ninety eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty five dollars:

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of both Houses, including the expense of printing the President's message of the twenty-third of December, one thousand eight hundred and two, with the accompanying documents, thirty-two thousand, seven hundred dollars:

For the purchase of books for the use of both Houses of Congress, the balance of the former appropriation being carried to the cre-

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priations.

dit of the surplus fund, two thousand seven hundred and three dollars, and five cents :

For furniture for the House of Representatives, being an expense incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, twelve hundred dollars ;

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of state, clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars :

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, four thousand eight hundred dollars :

For printing and distributing copies of the laws of the first session of the eighth congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, eight thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including those engaged on the business belonging to the late office of the commissioner of the revenue, fourteen thousand and ninety two dollars, and eighty seven cents :

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, stationery and printing, one thousand dollars :

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand, nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and eight cents.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars :

For defraying the expense of preparing new certificates of registry for ships and vessels, in conformity with the law of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, four thousand five hundred dollars : Specific appropriations.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, and ninety three cents :

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses in the office of auditor of the treasury, five hundred dollars :

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty seven dollars, and forty five cents :

For the expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses in the treasurer's office, three hundred dollars :

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars :

For expense of stationery and printing, (including books for the public stock and for the arrangement of the marine papers) two thousand eight hundred dollars :

For the expense of printing and transmitting the certificates of the six per cent. stock, created by virtue of the act of the tenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand five hundred dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation of the clerks employed for the purpose of making drafts of the seve-

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priations.

ral surveys of land in the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, and in keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several land offices, two thousand dollars :

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars :

For defraying the expenses incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year, one thousand eight hundred and four, one thousand two hundred dollars :

For purchasing books, maps, and charts, for the use of the treasury department, four hundred dollars :

For compensation to a superintendant employed to secure the buildings and records of the treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and four, including the expense of two watchmen, and for the repair of two fire engines, and other incidental expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks, and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars :

For the expenses of fuel, stationery; printing, and other contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of war, including certain contingent expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and two cents :

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars :

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars :

For compensation to clerks employed in the paymaster's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars :

Specific appropriations.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars :

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of twelve hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expense of stationery, store rent and fuel for the said office, four thousand eight hundred dollars :

For extra expenses incurred by the removal of the office of purveyor of public supplies from Philadelphia to Germantown, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, two hundred and three dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand one hundred and ten dollars :

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand dollars :

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars :

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars :

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priations.

For compensation to the postmaster general, assistant postmaster general, clerks and persons employed in the postmaster general's office, including a sum of four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars :

For expense of fuel, candles, house rent for the messenger, stationery, chests, &c. exclusive of expenses of prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expenses incident to the department; these being paid for by the postmaster general out of the funds of the office, two thousand dollars ;

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirteen cents :

For compensation to the clerks of the several commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorised expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars :

For extra expenses occasioned by the removal of the loan office of Pennsylvania to Germantown, during the summer of one thousand eight hundred and three, three hundred and forty-nine dollars :

For defraying the expense of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans of the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars :

For compensation to the surveyor general, and the clerks employed by him, and for expense of stationery and other contingencies of the surveyor general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars:

Specific appropriations.

For compensation to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, stationery, and other contingencies, two thousand seven hundred dollars:

For compensation to the officers of the mint:—

The director, two thousand dollars:

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars:

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars:

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars:

And two, at five hundred dollars each:

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, coining, carpenters, mill-wrights and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forgers, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, six thousand five hundred dollars:

For the repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand nine hundred dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, in-

Specific appro-
priations:

cluding a sum of eighty-two dollars, for the compensation of one of the judges, which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars:

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars:

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post-office, not exceeding for each department, respectively, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars:

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney-general, and including also one thousand dollars for the compensation of the district judge of Ohio, for the year one thousand eight hun-

dred and three, fifty-four thousand nine hundred dollars :

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priations.

For the like compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, two thousand eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, east and west Tennessee, one thousand four hundred dollars :

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties ; and likewise, for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars :

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars :

For the payment of an annuity granted to the children of the late colonel John Harding and major Alexander Trueman, by an act of Congress passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars :

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, ninety-eight thousand dollars :

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses, fifty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-three cents :

Specific appropriations.

For the erection of a light-house on New-point Comfort, five thousand dollars; being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the credit of the surplus fund :

For the payment of balances due on the contracts for erecting the light-houses on Old-point Comfort, and Smith's Point, and for the inspection of the work, the balance of the former appropriations being carried to the credit of the surplus fund, two thousand dollars :

For erecting a light-house on Gull's Island, in the sound between Long Island and the Main, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, three thousand five hundred dollars :

For defraying the expenses incident to the purchase or erection of certain warehouses and wharves, under the act respecting quarantine and health laws, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, five thousand dollars : and so much of the sums received on account of storage for merchandise deposited in the public warehouses under said act, as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the erection and repairs of the warehouses, and to carry the said act into effect :

For defraying the expenses incident to the valuation of lands and houses, and enumeration of slaves within the United States, as directed by the act of the ninth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; the balance of former appropriations having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, three thousand dollars :

For the purpose of carrying into effect the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, in relation to the lands south of the state of Tennessee, in addition

to the sum therein appropriated, ten thousand dollars :

Specific appropriations.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars :

For furniture for the President's house, being the balance of a former appropriation, carried to the credit of the surplus fund, one hundred and forty-five dollars, and seventeen cents :

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, including the compensation of the consuls at the several Barbary powers, forty-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars :

For the other expenses of the intercourse between the United States and Algiers, and other Barbary powers, one hundred thousand dollars :

For carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the king of Spain, the balance of former appropriations having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents :

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, ten thousand dollars :

For salaries of the agents in Paris and Madrid, for prosecuting claims in relation to captures, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars :

For satisfying a balance due to John Habersham, late agent for supplying the troops in Georgia, nine thousand and fifty-five dollars, and seventeen cents :

K

For the relief of sick or disabled American seamen at New-Orleans, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose, one thousand dollars :

For discharging such sums as may, on settlement of their accounts, by the accounting officers of the treasury, be found due to persons whose property was taken for the use of the militia employed on the expedition to suppress the former insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania, one thousand dollars.

Out of what
fund payable.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sum found due
to Thomas
Johnson to be
paid to him,
and out of what
fund.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum which shall be found due on a settlement of the accounts of the militia who served on an expedition commanded by major Thomas Johnson, against the Indians, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated; the appropriation made by the act of the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 14, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXII.

An ACT declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act for improving the navigation of James river," which act was passed on the twenty-third day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

1804. March 16.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXIII.

An ACT to revive and continue in force, an act, intituled "An act for the relief of the refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled "An act for the relief of the refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia," approved on the seventh of April, on thousand seven hundred and

Former act revived and continued in force.

ninety-eight, shall be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for the term of two years from the passage of this act, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 16, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXIV.

An ACT making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention concluded between the United States and the king of Spain, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expense which may arise in carrying into effect the convention concluded between the United States and the king of Spain, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two, the following sums, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby are appropriated, that is to say:

Appropriations made for carrying the convention into effect:

For salaries of commissioners.

For the salaries of the commissioners, including half the compensation of the fifth commissioner, half the expenses of the board, and the contingent expenses of the commissioners of the United States, twelve thousand

seven hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, Provido.
that the compensation to be allowed to any of
the commissioners, who may be appointed in
pursuance of the said convention, shall not
exceed the rate of four thousand four hun-
dred and forty-four dollars, per annum.

For the salary of an agent, whom the Pre- For the salary
of an agent.
sident of the United States is hereby authoris-
ed to appoint, for the purpose of supporting
the claims of citizens of the United States,
before the board of commissioners, and to
whom a compensation, not exceeding the rate
of three thousand dollars, per annum, may be
allowed, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That President au-
thorised to
make the ap-
pointments of
Commissioners
and an agent,
and to grant
them commis-
sions.
the President of the United States, be, and
he hereby is authorised to make the appoint-
ment of the said commissioners and agent,
during the recess of the Senate, and to grant
to the persons thus appointed, commissions
which shall remain in force until the end of
the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Act to take ef-
fect from the
exchange of ra-
tifications.
this act shall take effect and be in force, from
and after the day when the exchange of ratifi-
cations of the said convention shall be made.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 16, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXV.

An ACT to provide for light-houses and buoys in the cases therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That as soon as the proprietor of the south end or point of St. Simon's island in the state of Georgia, shall convey, by good and sufficient titles, unto the United States, so much land on the south end of the said island, as the President of the United States shall deem sufficient and most proper for the site and accommodation of a light-house; and the jurisdiction of the land, so to be conveyed, shall have been ceded to the United States, by the state of Georgia, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light-house thereon, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendence, and care of the same. And the President is hereby authorised to make the said appointments.

When a sufficient quantity of land at the point shall be conveyed to the United States, the President shall fix upon the site for a light-house:—

The Secretary of the Treasury shall make arrangements for building one, &c. &c. The President to appoint a keeper, &c.

Secretary of the Treasury to have buoys placed near the bar of St. Simon's.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury under the direction of the President, be authorised and required to cause to be placed a buoy or buoys at such place or places on or near the bar of St. Simon's, as may conduce to the safe pilotage of vessels to and from the ports of Brunswick and Frederica:

The Secretary of the Treasury

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the trea-

sure to cause to be rebuilt, in such manner as he may deem expedient, the light-house at Clark's point within the town of New-Bedford in the state of Massachusetts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury, shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required to cause a sufficient light-house to be erected on Five-mile point, so called, near the entrance of the harbor of New-Haven in the state of Connecticut, and to appoint a keeper, and otherwise provide for such light-house at the expense of the United States: Provided, That sufficient land for the accommodation of such light-house, can be obtained at a reasonable price, and the legislature of Connecticut shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

to cause to be rebuilt the light house at Clark's point.

Secretary of the Treasury required to cause a light-house to be built at Five mile point, &c.

Provido:

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated for the purpose of defraying the charges and expenses to be incurred in executing the two first sections of this act, the sum of seven thousand dollars;—for rebuilding the light-house as aforesaid at Clark's point, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the erection of a light-house at the Five-mile point aforesaid, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; which sums shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriations for carrying this act into effect.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 16, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXVI.

An ACT granting further time for locating military land-warrants; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, eighteen hundred and two, be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force, until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five: *Provided however,* That the holders or proprietors of warrants or registered certificates, shall and may locate the same, only on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships, which had been reserved for original holders, by virtue of the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen:" *And provided also,* That no holder or proprietor of warrants or registered certificates, shall be permitted to locate the same by virtue of this act, unless the secretary of war shall have made an endorsement on such warrant or registered certificate, certifying that no warrant has been issued for the same claim to military bounty land, and

Former act revived and continued in force 'till the first April one thousand eight hundred and five.

Proviso.

Proviso.

by virtue of the second section of the act, entitled, " An act to revive and continue in force an act in addition to an act, entitled " An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen; and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and three.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 19, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXVII.

An ACT providing for the expenses of the Civil Government of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the monies which have been, or which shall be received by any officer of the United States, on account of duties or taxes within the territories ceded by the French Republic to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and three, shall be paid into the treasury, and accounted for in the same manner as other public monies.

Monies received for duties or taxes in Louisiana to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as other monies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of making a reasonable compensation to the person or persons, in whom

Sum appropriated for defraying the expenses incurred in tak-

ing possession of,
and holding
Louisiana 'till
a new govern-
ment thereof
shall be estab-
lished.

the powers of civil government, heretofore exercised by the officers of the said territories under the Spanish and French governments, have been vested by the President of the United States, and also for defraying the other civil expenses of the said territories, from the time when possession of the same was obtained by the United States, to the time when a form of government shall, under the authority of Congress, be established therein, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, and to be accounted for as other public monies, shall be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 19, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

*An ACT for the relief of the sufferers by fire,
in the town of Norfolk.*

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who, being indebted to the United

States for duties on merchandise, have given bond therefor with one or more sureties, payable to the collector for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at the town of Norfolk, shall be, and they hereby are allowed to take up, or have cancelled, all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, upon giving to the collector new bonds, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled, as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorised and directed to give up or cancel all such bonds, upon the receipt of others, as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States: *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the nineteenth day of February last.

Bonds given for duties, where the obligor has sustained losses by the fire, to be cancelled, and new ones with further indulgence to the debtors, to be taken by the collector.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 19, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXIX.

An ACT making an appropriation for defraying the expenses incurred in enquiring into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, and Richard Peters, and in conducting the impeachment against John Pickering.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses as may have been or hereafter may be incurred in prosecuting the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, and Richard Peters, and in conducting the impeachment against John Pickering.

Appropriations for carrying on the impeachments against Samuel Chase and John Pickering.

Fees to the witnesses.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to every witness summoned to attend the Senate in support of the said impeachment, there shall be allowed for every day's attendance, the sum of three dollars, and at the rate of twelve and a half cents per mile, in coming from and returning to his place of abode, for travelling expenses.

Any other expense authorised by the chairman of the committee to be allowed and paid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any other expense certified by the chairman of any committee appointed to conduct the said enquiry or impeachment, to have been authorised by him, shall also be allowed and paid.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 19, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXX.

An ACT for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed ships Mesbouda and Mirboha.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars, and fifty cents, being one moiety of the value of the armed ship Mesbouda, captured by the frigate John Adams, commanded by capt. John Rodgers, and restored to the Emperor of Morocco, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expense of prize money due to the captors; and that the further sum of seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and twenty-five cents, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses incurred for the said ship, whilst in possession of the captors.

Appropriations for the expense of prize money due to the captors of the Mesbouda; and for defraying the expense whilst the Mesbouda was in the possession of the captors.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the further sum of five thousand dollars, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, for defraying the expense of prize money due to the officers and crew of the frigate Philadelphia, commanded by captain William Bainbridge, being one moiety of the value of the armed ship Mirboha, captured by the aforesaid frigate Philadelphia, and likewise restored to the Emperor of Morocco.

For the captors of the Mirboha:

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid several sums shall be divided amongst the captors, respectively, in the proportion already established by law, for the distribution of prize money, and shall be paid

Foregoing sums divided amongst the captors, according to the principles of distributing prize money.

out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 19, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXI.

An ACT altering the sessions of the district courts of the United States for the districts of Virginia, Rhode-Island, and for the district of West Tennessee.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the district court for the district of Virginia, directed by law to be held in the town of Norfolk, shall be hereafter held and commence on the fifteenth day of June, and on the fifteenth day of December, in every year; and that the sessions of the said court, directed by law to be held in the city of Richmond, shall be held and commence on the nineteenth day of May, and on the nineteenth day of November, in every year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when either of the said days shall happen to be a Sunday, the sessions of the said court shall commence on the following day.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs and process which have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and

Sessions of the District Court of Virginia altered.

Writs and process continued

other pleadings which have been continued, to the said district court, directed by law to be holden in Norfolk, on the third Tuesday in March next, shall be returned and held continued to the fifteenth day of June next ; and in like manner, all writs and process which [have] been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to the said district court, directed by law to be holden in the city of Richmond, on the third Tuesday in June next, shall be returned, and held continued to the nineteenth day of May next.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next, the session of the district court for the district of Rhode-Island, shall commence at Newport, on the second Tuesday in May, and third Tuesday in October ; at Providence, the first Tuesday in August, and the first Tuesday in February, annually ; any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sessions of the District Court of Rhode Island altered.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process, and proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, pending in, or made returnable to said court, shall, after the said first day of April next, be continued over until the next court to be held in conformity to this act.

Writs and process continued over accordingly.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sessions of the district court for the district of West Tennessee, directed by law to be held in the town of Nashville, shall be hereafter held and commence on the Thursday next succeeding the fourth Mondays of May and November, in every year ; and that all writs and process which have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been conti-

Sessions of the District Court of West Tennessee altered.

Process continued over accordingly.

nued to the said district court directed by law to be held at Nashville, on the fourth Monday of May next, shall be returned and held continued to the Thursday next succeeding said fourth Monday.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

1804. March 23.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXII.

*An ACT supplementary to the act, intituled
“ An act to incorporate the subscribers to
the Bank of the United States.”*

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States shall be, and they are hereby authorised to establish offices of Discount and Deposit in any part of the territories or dependencies of the United States, in the manner, and on the terms prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

Bank of the
United States
authorised to
establish offices
of Discount and
Deposit.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 23, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

An ACT to ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia, north west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishment, and to limit the period for locating the said lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the line run under the direction of the surveyor general of the United States, from the source of the little Miami, towards the source of the Scioto, and which binds on the east, the surveys of the lands of the United States, shall, together with its course continued to the Scioto river, be considered and held as the westerly boundary line, north of the source of the Little Miami, of the territory reserved by the state of Virginia between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the continental line of that state: *Provided*, That the state of Virginia shall, within two years after the passing of this act, recognise such line as the boundary of the said territory.

Boundary line described.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers and soldiers, or their legal representatives who are entitled to bounty lands within the above mentioned reserved territory, shall complete their locations within three years after the passing of this act, and every such officer and soldier, or his legal representative, whose bounty land has or shall

Officers and soldiers to complete their locations in three years within the reserved territory.

Officers and soldiers whose bounty land shall have been located on that part of the territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished to make returns &c. to the Secretary of war in five years.

Papers returned to be evidence entitling the claimants to patents.

have been located within that part of the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, shall make return of his or their surveys to the secretary of the department of war, within five years after the passing of this act, and shall also exhibit and file with the said secretary, and within the same time, the original warrant or warrants under which he claims, or a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the office where the said warrants are legally kept; which warrant, or certified copy thereof, shall be sufficient evidence that the grantee therein named, or the person under whom such grantee claims, was originally entitled to such bounty land: and every person entitled to said lands and thus applying, shall thereupon be entitled to receive a patent in the manner prescribed by law.

Unlocated portion of the reserved territory in five years to be released from claims and disposed of, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such part of the above mentioned reserved territory as shall not have been located, and those tracts of land, within that part of the said territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, the surveys whereof shall not have been returned to the secretary of war, within the time and times prescribed by this act, shall thenceforth be released from any claim or claims for such bounty lands, and shall be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act in addition to, and modification of, the propositions contained in the act, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory, north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the

union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.”

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 23, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

An ACT further to alter and establish certain post roads ; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be discontinued:

Post Roads discontinued.

In North-Carolina.

From Woodstock to Hyde court house ; from Hallifax to Tarborough ; and from Tarborough to Louisburg.

In Virginia.

From Lexington, by Amherst springs to Cabelsborough ; from Pendleton court house, to Bath court house ; and from Alexandria to Piscataway, in Maryland.

In Kentucky.

From Hartford, by Vienna, to Muhlenburg court house.

In Ohio.

From Zanesville to Marietta ; and from Cincinnati to Detroit.

In Maryland.

From Westminster to Taneytown ; from Emmitsburg to Fairfield, in Pennsylvania ; from Elkton to Sassafras ; from Bridge-

Post Roads dis-
continued.

town to Greenborough, and from Brookville to Taneytown.

In Pennsylvania.

From Pittsburg to Meedsville.

In Massachusetts.

From Worcester to Providence in Rhode-Island.

In Vermont.

From Newbury, by Barry, to Montpelier.

In New-York.

From the town of Chester in Washington county to Plattsburg.

Post Roads es-
tablished.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following post roads be established, to wit:

In Georgia.

From Athens to Walkinsville.

In South-Carolina.

From Orangeburg, by Barnwell court house, Tredways, and Town creek mills to Campbetton;

From Statesburg to Columbia.

In North-Carolina.

From Warrenton, by Ransom's bridge and Enfield, to Tarborough; and to return by Nash court house, Sill's store and Ransom's bridge, to Warrenton; from Halifax to Enfield; from Scotland Neck, by Granbury's Cross Roads to Windsor; and from Newbern to the town of Beaufort; from Raleigh by Nutall's store, to Merritsville.

In Virginia.

From Fredericksburg, by Falmouth, Elk run church, Fauquier court house and Salem to Paris; from Clarksburg, by Buchanan settlement, to Randolph court house; from Lancaster court house to Kilmarnock; and from Kanawha court house, by Point Pleasant, to Galliopolis, in Ohio; from thence

to the Scioto salt springs; and from Prince Edward court house, by Lester's store, Wheeler's springs, and Campbell court house, to New-London; from Danville, in Virginia, to Lenox's castle, in North-Carolina; and from Wood court house to Marietta.

In Kentucky.

From Springfield, by Green court house, Adair court house, and Cumberland court house, to Jackson court house, in Tennessee; and from thence to Blackburn springs; from John Wood's near the Hazle patch, to Lincoln court house; from the town of Washington to Augusta; from Frankfort to Henry court house; that the post road from Montgomery court house to Fleming court house, shall pass by Slate creek iron works, and the Upper Blue Licks; and that the post road from Hartford to Logan court house, shall pass by Muhlenburg court house.

In Tennessee.

From Dixon's springs, by Lebanon and Rutherford court house, to Nashville; and that the post road from Nashville to Springfield, shall pass by Mansker's lick.

In Ohio.

From Warren, in the county of Trumbull, by Cleveland, to Detroit; from Chillicothe to Alexandria; from Steubenville to New Lisbon; from Chillicothe to Franklinton; from Cincinnati, through Franklin and Dayton, to Stanton, from thence through Wainsville and Deerfield to Charleston; from Zanesville to Tuscorowa to Graden hutton; and that the post road from Georgetown to Canfield, shall pass through New Lisbon.

In Pennsylvania.

From Alexandria through Hollidaysburg, Beula and Armagh, to Greensburg; from Pittsburg through Butler and Mercer to Meedsville; from Bedford by Berlin to Somerset; from Chambersburg through Strasburg and Faunetsburg to Huntingdon.

In New-Jersey.

From Ringoe's tavern, by Somerset court house, Bound brook, Scotch plains and Springfield, to Newark; and from Rahway, by Scotch plains to New-Providence.

In New-York.

From Kingston through Catskill, Loonenburg, and Cossackie, to the city of Albany; from Lansingburg, through Schaghticoke, Easton, Argyle, and Hartford, to Whitehall; from Owego to Aurora; from Unadella to Cooperstown; from the little falls on the Mohawk river, to the academy in Fairfield; from Kingston, by Delhi, to the post office in Meredith; from Walton to Jericho; from the painted post in the state of New-York, to Williamsport, in the state of Pennsylvania; the post road from Canandagua to Niagara, shall pass by Buffaloe Creek.

In Connecticut.

From Hartford, through Granby and Granville, to Blanford, in Massachusetts; from New-Haven, through Hamden, Cheshire, and Southington, to Farmington; and from Hartford, through Glastenbury and Colchester, to New-London.

In Massachusetts.

From Shrewsbury, through Holden, Rutland, Oakham, Hardwick, Greenwich, Pelham and Amherst to Northampton.

In Maine.

From Brunswick, by Litchfield and Hallowell, to Augusta; from Wiscassett to Boothbay; and from Fryburgh, through Conway, the notch of the white mountain, Jefferson, Lancaster, to Guildhall court house in Vermont.

In New-Hampshire.

From Haverhill in Massachusetts to pass through Salem to Windham in New-Hampshire; from Alsop to Conway; from Salisbury to Plymouth, alternately on each side of Merimack river; from Littleton to Guildhall court house, alternately on each side of Connecticut river; from Littleton thro' St. Johnsbury and Danville in Vermont, to St. Alban's on Lake Champlain.

In Louisiana.

From Massac, on the Ohio river, to Cape Girardeau, in Louisiana; from thence to New Madrid; from the said Cape Girardeau, by St. Geneveive to Kaskaskias, in the Indiana territory; and from Cahokia to St. Louis, in Louisiana; from Natchez to Tombigby, and from Natchez to New-Orleans.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters, returns, and other papers on public service, sent by the mail to or from the offices of inspector and pay-master of the army, shall be received and conveyed free of postage.

Letters to or from the offices of Inspector and Postmaster to be conveyed free of postage.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the post master general, that any road established by this or any former act, as a post road, is obstructed by fences, gates, or bars, other than those lawfully used on turnpike roads, to collect their toll, and not kept in good repair with proper bridges and ferries, where the same may be necessary, it

Postmaster General to report to Congress the roads which have obstructions to enable

Congress to establish other roads.

shall be the duty of the post master general to report the same to Congress, with such information as can be obtained, to enable Congress to establish some other road instead of it in the same main direction.

Existing contracts not affected by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect any existing contract for carrying the mail.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXV.

An ACT making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the powers vested by law in the surveyor general, shall extend over all the public lands of the United States to which the Indian title has been or shall hereafter be extinguished, north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Mississippi; and it shall be the duty of the said surveyor general, to cause the said lands to be surveyed into townships, six miles square, and divided in the same manner and under the same regulations, and to do and perform all such other acts in relation to the said lands, as is provided by law in relation to the lands of the United States, situate north-west of

Powers of the Surveyor General extended over all the lands of the United States north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi; and he shall cause them to be laid off into townships.

the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river: *Provided*, That the whole Proviso. expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed and marked: *And provided also*, That such tracts Proviso. of land as are lawfully claimed by individuals within the said boundaries, and the title whereto has been or shall be recognized by the United States, shall be laid out and surveyed at the expense of the parties respectively, in conformity with the true boundaries of such tracts. And it shall also, be the duty of the said surveyor general to cause to be run, surveyed and marked such of the Indian boundary lines of the said lands, as have not yet been surveyed; and with the approbation of the President of the United States to ascertain by astronomical observations the positions of such places north of the river Ohio and east of the river Mississippi, as may be deemed necessary for the correctness of the surveys, and to be the most important points of the geography of the country.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the disposal of the lands of the United States, north of the river Ohio and east of the river Mississippi, in the Indiana territory, three land offices shall be established in the same, one at Detroit for the lands lying north of the state of Ohio to which the Indian title has been extinguished; one at Vincennes for the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which are included within the boundaries fixed by the treaty lately held with the Indian tribes of the Wabash; and one at Kaskaskia, for so much of the lands included within the boundaries fixed by the treaty of

Land offices
established at
Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia.

Register and receiver of public monies appointed for each of them—Duties and emoluments of these officers.

the thirteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and three, with the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, as is not claimed by any other Indian tribe: and for each of the said offices a register and a receiver of public monies shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments and duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be by law provided, in relation to the registers and the receivers of public monies in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

Persons claiming lands described in the preceding section, under grants from the French, British or United States governments to deliver to the Registers of the land offices of the Districts in which the lands are situated, statements of the extent of their claims.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every person claiming lands within any of the three tracts of land described in the preceding section, by virtue of any legal grant made by the French government, prior to the treaty of Paris, of the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, or of any legal grant made by the British government, subsequent to the said treaty, and prior to the treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain, of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, or of any resolution, or act of Congress, subsequent to the said treaty of peace, shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five, deliver to the register of the land office, within whose district the land may lie, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plot of the tract or tracts claimed, and may also, on or before that day, deliver to the said

register, for the purpose of being recorded, every grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of his claim; and the same shall be recorded by the said register, in books to be kept for that purpose, on receiving from the parties at the rate of twelve and a half cents, for every hundred words contained in such written evidence of their claim; and if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice, in writing, of his claim, or to cause to be recorded such written evidence of the same, all his right, so far as the same is derived from any resolution or act of Congress, shall become void, and forever be barred.

Which shall be recorded.

Fees demandable for the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the register, and receiver of public monies, of the three above mentioned land offices, shall, for the lands respectively lying within their districts, be commissioners for the purpose of examining the claims of persons claiming lands by virtue of the preceding sections. Each of the said commissioners shall, previous to entering on the duties of his appointment, respectively, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some person qualified to administer the same, "I, do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties imposed upon me, as commissioner for examining the claims to land, by an act of Congress, intituled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes."

The Registers to be Commissioners in their respective Districts.

It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet at the places where the said land offices are by this act established, respectively, on or before the first day of January, one

Their duty.

The Commissioners to meet in the several Districts and to decide upon claims : invested with power to compel the attendance of witnesses to examine them :

To report their proceedings to Congress.

The boards to have power to appoint clerks.

Duty of the clerks

Books and papers, upon the dissolution of the board, to be lodged in the offices of the registers of the land offices :

Clerks to prepare transcripts of the decisions of the boards.

What is then to be done with them.

Commissioners to make report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the claims rejected by them, with the substance of the evidence adduced in their support.

thousand eight hundred and five ; and each board shall, in their respective districts, have power to hear in a summary manner all matters respecting such claims ; also to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be adduced, and to decide thereon according to justice and equity, which decision shall be laid before Congress in the manner herein after directed, and be subject to their decision thereon. The said boards, respectively, shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, full and correct minutes of their proceedings and decisions, together with the evidence on which such decisions are made ; which books and papers, on the dissolution of the boards, shall be deposited in the respective offices of the registers of the land offices ; and the said clerk shall prepare two transcripts of all the decisions made by the said commissioners in favor of the claimants to land, both of which shall be signed by the said commissioners, and one of which shall be transmitted to the surveyor general, and the other to the secretary of the treasury ; and the lands, the claims to which shall have been thus affirmed by the commissioners, shall not be otherwise disposed of, until the decision of Congress thereupon shall have been made. It shall likewise be the duty of the said commissioners to make to the secretary of the treasury a full report of all the claims filed with the register of the proper land office, as above directed, which they may have rejected, together with the substance of the evidence adduced in support thereof, and such remarks thereon as they may think pro-

per: which reports, together with the transcripts of the decisions of the commissioners in favor of claimants, shall be laid by the secretary of the treasury before Congress at their next ensuing session. Each of the commissioners and clerks aforesaid, shall be allowed a compensation of five hundred dollars in full for his services as such; and each of the said clerks, shall, previous to his entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of a clerk to the board of commissioners for examining the claims to land, as enjoined by an act of Congress, intituled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes."

Secretary of the Treasury to report these with the transcripts of claims admitted, to Congress.

Compensation to the commissioners and clerks.

Official oath of the clerks.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the lands aforesaid not excepted by virtue of the preceding section, shall, with the exception of the section "number sixteen," which shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same, with the exception also of an entire township in each of the three above described tracts of country or districts, to be located by the secretary of the treasury, for the use of a seminary of learning, and with the exception also of the salt springs and lands reserved for the use of the same as herein after directed, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the surveyor general, or governor of the Indiana territory, of the register of the land office, and of the receiver of public monies, at the places respectively, where the land offices are kept, and on such

All the lands with certain exceptions, to be sold, on what terms and where.

day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose. The sales shall remain open at each place for three weeks and no longer: the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall in every other respect, be sold in tracts of the same size and on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be by law provided for the lands sold north of the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river. All lands, other than the reserved sections and those excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the registers of the respective land offices in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the United States north of the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river. And patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold in the Indiana territory, in the same manner and on the same terms as is or may be provided by law for lands sold in the state of Ohio, and in the Mississippi territory.

All the navigable rivers, &c. in the Indiana territory to be public highways.

Salt springs, with contiguous sections reserved for the disposal of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all the navigable rivers, creeks and waters, within the Indiana territory, shall be deemed to be and remain public highways; and the several salt springs in the said territory, together with as many contiguous sections to each, as shall be deemed necessary by the President of the United States, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States: And any grant which may hereafter be made for a tract of land, containing a salt spring which

had been discovered previous to the purchase of such tract from the United States, shall be considered as fraudulent and null.

Surreptitious grants of salt springs null and void.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions made in favor of persons who have contracted for lands with John Cleves Symmes and his associates, by an act intituled "An act to extend and continue in force the provisions of an act intituled "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons, who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers in the territory north west of the Ohio, and for other purposes," shall be and the same are hereby continued in force until the first day of June next; *Provided*, That the register of the land office and receiver of public monies at Cincinnati shall perform the same duties, exercise the same powers, and enjoy the same emoluments, which by the last recited act were enjoined on or vested in the commissioners designated by the said act: *And provided also*, That no certificate for a right of pre-emption shall be granted, except in favor of persons who had, before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, made contracts in writing with John Cleves Symmes or with any of his associates, and who had made to him or them any payment or payments of money for the purchase of such lands; nor unless at least one twentieth part of the purchase money of the land claimed, shall have previously been paid to the receiver of public monies, or shall be paid prior to the first day of January next. And every person who shall obtain a certificate of pre-emption, shall be allowed until the first day of January, one thou-

Provisions in favour of purchases under J. C. Symmes continued in force till June next.

Provido.

Provido.

Proviso-

sand eight hundred and six, to complete the payment of his first instalment: *And provided also,* That where any person or persons shall, in virtue of a contract entered into with John Cleves Symmes, have entered and made improvements on any section or half section prior to the first day of April last (having conformed with all the foregoing provisions in this section) which improvements by the running of the lines subsequently thereto shall have fallen within any section, or half section other than the one purchased as aforesaid, and other than section number sixteen, such section or half section shall in that case be granted to the person or persons who shall have so entered, improved and cultivated the same, on payment of the purchase money agreeably to the provisions made by law for lands sold at private sale; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to give to any such person or persons a greater number of acres than he or they had contracted for, with John Cleves Symmes as aforesaid.

Persons having certificates of rights of pre-emption under contracts with or purchases from J. Cleves Symmes allowed further time for paying.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who may have heretofore obtained from the commissioners, a certificate of a right of pre-emption for lands lying between the two Miami rivers, on account of contracts with, or purchase from John Cleves Symmes or his associates, and who has paid his first instalment; and every person, who may obtain a similar certificate by virtue of the preceding section, and shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and six, pay his first instalment, be permitted to pay the residue of the purchase money in six annual equal payments.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That fractional sections of the public lands of the United States, either north of the river Ohio, or south of the state of Tennessee, shall, under the directions of the secretary of the treasury, be either sold singly, or by uniting two or more together; any act to the contrary, notwithstanding: *Provided*, That no fractional sections shall be sold in that manner until after they shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder, in the manner hereinafter directed.

Fractional sections may be sold, united, or singly.

Proviso.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all the public lands of the United States, the sale of which is authorised by law, may, after they shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder in quarter sections, as herein after directed, be purchased at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, in half sections, or in quarter sections; in which two last cases the sections shall be divided into half sections by lines running due north and south, and the half sections shall be divided into quarter sections by lines running due east and west. And in every instance in which a subdivision of the lands of the United States, as surveyed in conformity with law, shall be necessary to ascertain the boundaries or true contents of the tract purchased, the same shall be done at the expense of the purchaser.

Public lands of the United States may be sold in whole, half or quarter sections.

All subdivisions to be at the expense of purchasers.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no interest shall be charged on any instalment which may hereafter become due, in payment for any of the public lands of the United States, wherever situated, and which have been sold in pursuance of the act, intituled “ An act to amend the act, intituled “ An

Interest not payable for purchases of public land, if the principal be punctually paid.

act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," or which may hereafter be sold by virtue of that, or of any other act of Congress : *Provided*, That such instalments shall be paid on the day on which the same shall become due ; but the interest shall be charged and demanded in conformity with the provisions heretofore in force, from the date of the purchase on each instalment which shall not be paid on the day on which the same shall become due : *Provided however*, That on the instalments which are or may become due before the first day of October next, interest shall not be charged, except from the time they became due until paid, but in failure to pay the said instalments on the said first day of October, interest shall be charged thereon, in conformity with the provisions heretofore in force, from the date of the purchase.

Certain sections of lands and fractional sections and other public land north of the Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river, to be offered for sale :

Under whose direction.

Times and places of sale.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections which have been heretofore reserved, and are by this act directed to be sold, also, the fractional sections, classed as is by the ninth section of this act directed, and all the other lands of the United States, north of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, shall be offered for sale in quarter sections, to the highest bidder, under the directions of the register of the land office, and of the receiver of public monies, at the places, respectively, where the land offices are kept, that is to say ; the lands in the districts of Chillicothe, on the first Monday of May ; the lands in the district of Marietta, on the second Monday of May ; the lands in the district of Zanesville, on the third Mon-

day of May ; the lands in the district of Steubenville, on the second Monday of June ; and the lands in the district of Cincinnati, on the first Monday of September. The sales shall remain open at each place no longer than three weeks ; the lands which may be thus sold, shall not be sold for less than two dollars per acre, and shall, in every other respect be sold on the same terms and conditions, as is provided for the sale of lands sold at private sale. And all the other public lands of the United States, either north of the Ohio, or south of the state of Tennessee, which are directed to be sold at public sale, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, in quarter sections : *Provided however*, That section number twenty-six of the third township of the second fractional range, within the grant made by the United States to John C. Symmes, on which is erected a mill dam, is hereby granted to Joseph Vanhorne, the proprietor of the said dam ; and also, that section, number twenty-nine of the second township of the fourth entire range, be granted to James Sutton ; and also, that section number twenty-one of the ninth township of the twenty-first range, be granted to Christian Van Gundy, on their payment of the purchase money, agreeably to the provisions made by law, for lands sold at private sale.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any of the public lands shall have been surveyed in the manner directed by law, they shall be divided by the secretary of the treasury into convenient surveying districts, and a deputy surveyor shall, with the approbation of the said secretary, be appointed by the surveyor general for each district, who

How long the sales to remain open.

Terms of sales.

Other public lands, north of the Ohio, or south of Tennessee to be offered to the highest bidder, in quarter sections.

Proviso.

Public lands, after having been surveyed, to be divided by the Secretary of the Treasury, into surveying districts:

For each of which a deputy surveyor, with

the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be appointed.

His duties.

The Surveyor General to furnish the Deputies with copies of the plats and fractional parts of townships in their districts:

Fees of the Deputies.

shall take an oath or affirmation truly and faithfully to perform the duties of his office; and whose duty it shall be to run and mark such lines as may be necessary for subdividing the lands surveyed as aforesaid, into sections, half sections or quarter sections, as the case may be; to ascertain the true contents of such subdivisions; and to record in a book to be kept for that purpose, the surveys thus made. The surveyor general shall furnish each deputy surveyor with a copy of the plat of the townships and fractional parts of townships contained in his district, describing the subdivisions thereof, and the marks of the corners. Each deputy surveyor shall be entitled to receive from the purchaser of any tract of land, of which a line or lines shall have been run and marked by him, at the rate of three dollars for every mile thus surveyed and marked, before he shall deliver to him a copy of the plat of such tract, stating its contents. The fees payable by virtue of former laws for surveying expenses shall, after the first day of July next, be no longer demandable from, and paid by the purchasers. And no final certificate shall thereafter be given by the register of any land office to the purchaser of any tract of land, all the lines of which shall not have been run, and the contents ascertained by the surveyor general or his assistants, unless such purchaser shall lodge with the said register a plat of such tract, certified by the district surveyor.

Additional compensation to the Registers and Receivers of public mo-

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next, each of the registers and receivers of public monies of the several land offices established by law, either north of the river Ohio, or

south of the state of Tennessee, shall, in addition to the commission heretofore allowed, receive one half per cent. on all the monies paid for public lands sold in their respective offices, and an annual salary of five hundred dollars, the register and receiver of the land office at Marietta excepted, the annual salary of whom shall be two hundred dollars. And from and after the same day the fees payable by virtue of former laws, to the registers of the several land offices, for the entry of lands and for certificates of monies paid, shall no longer be demandable from nor paid by the purchasers of public lands. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to cause, at least once every year, the books of the officers of the land offices to be examined, and the balance of public monies in the hands of the several receivers of public monies of the said offices, to be ascertained.

monies of the several land offices.

Certain fees heretofore payable discontinued:

Books of the officers of the land offices to be annually examined, and the balance in their hands ascertained.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next, the fees heretofore payable for patents for lands, shall no longer be paid by the purchasers. And it shall be the duty of every register of a land office on application of the party, to transmit, by mail, to the register of the treasury, the final certificate granted by such register to the purchaser of any tract of land sold at his office: and it shall be the duty of the register of the treasury, on receiving any such certificate, to obtain and transmit, by mail, to the register of the proper land office, the patent to which such purchaser is entitled; but, in every such instance, the party shall previously pay to the proper deputy post master, the postage accruing on the transmission of such certificate and patent.

Fees heretofore demandable for patents no longer payable.

Registers of the land offices to transmit the final certificates of purchasers to the Register of the Treasury—Postage to be paid by the purchasers.

Register of the Treasury to transmit to the Register of the proper land offices the patents,

President au-
thorised to ap-
point Registers,
&c. of the land
offices :

Commissions to
remain in force
'till the end of
the next session
of Congress.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall have full power to appoint and commission the several registers and receivers of public monies of the land offices established by this act, in the recess of congress; and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the session of Congress next ensuing such appointment.

Per diem al-
lowance to su-
perintendants
of sales.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the several superintendants of the public sales directed by this act, shall receive six dollars each, for each day's attendance on the said sales.

Sum appropri-
ated to carry
this act into
effect.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; which sum shall be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

An ACT altering the time for the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the expiration of the present session, the next

meeting of congress shall be on the first Monday of November next.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

An ACT authorising the payment of two thousand eight hundred dollars to Philip Sloan.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Philip Sloan, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of the United States, the sum of two thousand and eight hundred dollars, to indemnify him for his ransom from captivity among the Algerines and as a full compensation for his services as interpreter to the Algerine mission.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

An ACT erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof.

Lands south of
the Mississippi
Territory in
Louisiana made
the territory of
Orleans.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that portion of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies south of the Mississippi territory, and of an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi river, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend west to the western boundary of the said cession, shall constitute a territory of the United States, under the name of the territory of Orleans; the government whereof shall be organised and administered as follows :

The Executive
power—How
constituted.

Sec. 2. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in the said territory, and hold his office during the term of three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. He shall be commander in chief of the militia of the said territory; shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the said territory, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the President of the United States thereon, shall be made known; and to appoint and commission all officers civil and of the militia, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

The governor's
powers, duties
and authority.

Sec. 3. A secretary of the territory shall also be appointed, who shall hold his office during the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the governor, to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the executive, and all the acts of the governor and legislative council, and transmit authentic copies of the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, every six months, to the President of the United States. In case of the vacancy of the office of governor, the government of the said territory shall devolve on the secretary.

A Secretary to be appointed

In case of vacancy, the government to devolve upon him.

Sec. 4. The legislative powers shall be vested in the governor, and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States from among those holding real estate therein, and who shall have resided one year at least, in the said territory, and hold no office of profit under the territory or the United States. The governor, by and with advice and consent of the said legislative council, or of a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify, or repeal the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act. Their legislative powers shall also extend to all the rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be valid which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen, or disability, on account of his religious opinions, professions or worship; in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those

A legislative council to be appointed by the President:

The governor with the advice and consent of the council, may alter or repeal laws, &c. Legislative powers of the council:

No law to be valid that is repugnant to the constitution &c. of the United States: —to be a perfect equality and freedom in religious matters.

Laws to be published: and from time to time to be reported to the President, who is to lay them before Congress, for their approbation.

Governor and council to have no control over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to decide upon interfering land claims.

Governor may convene and prorogue the council: Made his duty to obtain information concerning the people, &c. of Louisiana, and report it to the President.

Judicial arrangement for the territory.

of another. The governor shall publish throughout the said territory, all the laws which shall be made, and shall from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress; which if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth be of no force. The governor or legislative council shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere with the claims to land within the said territory. The governor shall convene and prorogue the legislative council, whenever he may deem it expedient. It shall be his duty to obtain all the information in his power, in relation to the customs, habits, and dispositions of the inhabitants of the said territory, and communicate the same from time to time, to the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. The judicial power shall be vested in a superior court, and in such inferior courts, and justices of the peace, as the legislature of the territory may from time to time establish. The judges of the superior court and the justices of the peace, shall hold their offices for the term of four years. The superior court shall consist of three judges, any one of whom shall constitute a court; they shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all those which are capital; and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars. Its sessions shall commence on the first Monday of every month, and continue till all the business depending before them shall be disposed of. They shall appoint their own clerk. In all criminal prosecutions which are capital, the trial shall be

by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage ; and in all cases criminal and civil in the superior court, the trial shall be by a jury, if either of the parties require it. The inhabitants of the said territory shall be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus ; they shall be bailable, unless for capital offences where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great ; and no cruel and unusual punishments shall be inflicted.

Sec. 6. The governor, secretary, judges, district attorney, marshal, and all general officers of the militia, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate ; but shall be nominated at their next meeting for their advice and consent. The governor, secretary, judges, members of the legislative council, justices of the peace, and all other officers, civil and of the militia, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office ; the governor, before the President of the United States, or before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or before such other person as the President of the United States shall authorise to administer the same ; the secretary, judges, and members of the legislative council, before the governor ; and all other officers before such persons as the governor shall direct. The governor shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars ; the secretary of two thousand dollars ; and the judges of two thousand dollars each ; to be paid quarter yearly out of the revenues of impost and tonnage, accruing within the said territory.

Inhabitants of the territory entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus--bailable but in certain cases, and exempt from all cruel and unusual punishments.

Governor, &c. may be appointed by the President, in the recess of the Senate ; but in that case he must nominate them at the next meeting of the Senate :

Governor, &c. to take an oath of office, and one to support the constitution.

By whom the oaths must be administered.

Salaries and compensation of the Governor, &c.

The members of the legislative council shall receive four dollars each per day, during their attendance in council.

Certain acts of Congress to be in force in the territory.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following acts, that is to say :

An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

An act, in addition to an act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against citizens of the United States.

An act for the punishment of certain crimes therein specified.

An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from service of their masters.

An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.

An act to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain states, where by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited.

An act to establish the post-office of the United States.

An act further to alter and establish certain post roads, and for the more secure carriage of the mail of the United States.

An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States.

An act, in addition to an act, entitled an act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States.

An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.

An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees.

An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned.

An act, supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned ; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

An act providing for salvage in cases of recapture.

An act respecting alien enemies.

An act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings in each state shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in every other state.

An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

An act for continuing in force a law, entitled, an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes. And

An act making provision relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of government, shall extend to, and have full force and effect in the above mentioned territories.

Sec. 8. There shall be established in the said territory a district court, to consist of one judge, who shall reside therein, and be called the district judge, and who shall hold, in the city of Orleans, four sessions annually ; the

District Court of the United States created in the territory, the Court to consist of one Judge.

Sessions and jurisdiction of the Court.

first to commence on the third Monday in October next, and the three other sessions, progressively, on the third Monday of every third calendar month thereafter. He shall in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers, which are by law given to, or may be exercised by the judge of Kentucky district; and shall be allowed an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarter yearly out of the revenues of impost and tonnage accruing within the said territory. He shall appoint a clerk for the said district, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the city of Orleans, and shall receive for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the clerk of Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

A Clerk to be appointed: His fees and emoluments;

An attorney and a marshal to be also appointed.

There shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid six hundred dollars, annually, as a full compensation for all extra services. There shall also be appointed a marshal for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees to which marshals in other districts are entitled for similar services; and shall moreover be paid two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for all extra services:

Their compensation.

How juries are to be selected.

Sec. 9. All free male white persons, who are house keepers, and who shall have resided one year, at least, in the said territory, shall be qualified to serve as grand or petit jurors, in the courts of the said territory; and they shall, until the legislature thereof shall otherwise direct, be selected in such manner as the judges of the said courts, respectively, shall

prescribe, so as to be most conducive to an impartial trial, and to be least burthensome to the inhabitants of the said territory.

Sec. 10. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said territory, from any port or place without the limits of the United States, or cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bringing any slave or slaves. And every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court within said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay for each and every slave so imported or brought, the sum of three hundred dollars; one moiety for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and every slave so imported or brought, shall thereupon become entitled to, and receive his or her freedom. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said territory, from any port or place within the limits of the United States, or to cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bringing any slave or slaves, which shall have been imported since the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, into any port or place within the limits of the United States, or which may hereafter be so imported, from any port or place without the limits of the United States; and every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court within said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay for each and every slave so imported or brought from without the United States the sum of three hundred dollars, one moiety

Importation of slaves forbidden under a penalty.

Importation of slaves brought to the United States since May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight forbidden under a penalty.

for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and no slave or slaves shall directly or indirectly be introduced into said territory, except by a citizen of the United States, removing into said territory for actual settlement, and being at the time of such removal bona fide owner of such slave or slaves; and every slave imported or brought into the said territory, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon be entitled to, and receive his or her freedom.

No slaves to be brought into the territory but by citizens of the United States, bona fide owners of them at their removal.

Certain laws of the territory declared in force.

Sec. 11. The laws in force in the said territory, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force, until altered, modified, or repealed by the legislature.

The remaining part of Louisiana made a separate district.

Sec. 12. The residue of the province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States, shall be called the District of Louisiana, the government whereof shall be organized and administered as follows:

The executive power of Indiana extended to this district, and the legislative also.

The executive power now vested in the governor of the Indiana territory, shall extend to, and be exercised in the said District of Louisiana. The governor and judges of the Indiana territory shall have power to establish, in the said district of Louisiana, inferior courts, and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof: *Provided however*, That no law shall be valid which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint or disability on account of his religious opinions, profession, or worship; in all of which he shall be free to maintain

Proviso.

his own, and not burthened for those of another: *And provided also*, That in all criminal prosecutions, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage, and in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, the trial shall be by jury, if either of the parties require it. The judges of the Indiana territory, or any two of them, shall hold annually two courts within the said district, at such place as will be most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, shall possess the same jurisdiction they now possess in the Indiana territory, and shall continue in session until all the business depending before them shall be disposed of. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Indiana territory to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the governor, of an executive nature, relative to the district of Louisiana, and transmit authentic copies thereof every six months to the President of the United States. The governor shall publish throughout the said district, all the laws which may be made as aforesaid and shall, from time to time report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, which, if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth cease, and be of no effect.

The said district of Louisiana shall be divided into districts by the governor, under the direction of the President, as the convenience of the settlements shall require, subject to such alterations hereafter as experience may prove more convenient. The inhabitants of each district, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be formed into a militia, with proper officers, according to their num-

Proviso.

The judges to hold two annual sessions of the district court in the Indiana territory.

The secretary of the territory to keep a record of Executive proceedings and transmit copies to the President.

Laws to be published by the President, and copies to be sent to the President, for the sanction of Congress.

District of Louisiana to be subdivided.

Militia formed out of the inhabitants of the particular districts.

Officers to be
appointed &c.

bers, to be appointed by the governor, except the commanding officer, who shall be appointed by the President, and who whether a captain, a major or a colonel, shall be the commanding officer of the district, and as such, shall, under the governor, have command of the regular officers and troops in his district, as well as of the militia, for which he shall have a brevet commission, giving him such command, and the pay and emoluments of an officer of the same grade in the regular army; he shall be specially charged with the employment of the military and militia of his district, in cases of sudden invasion or insurrection, and until the orders of the governor can be received, and at all times with the duty of ordering a military patrol, aided by militia if necessary, to arrest unauthorised settlers in any part of his district, and to commit such offenders to jail to be dealt with according to law.

Laws now in
force in the
District of
Louisiana, not
inconsistent
with this act,
continued in
force.

Sec. 13. The laws in force in the said district of Louisiana, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with any of the provisions thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified or repealed by the governor and judges of the Indiana territory, as aforesaid.

Certain grants
for lands in the
territories ce-
ded to the
United States
declared null
and void.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all grants for lands within the territories ceded by the French Republic to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three the title whereof was, at the date of the treaty of St Ildefonso, in the crown, government or nation of Spain, and every act and proceeding subsequent thereto, of whatsoever nature, towards the obtaining any grant, title,

or claim to such lands, and under whatsoever authority transacted, or pretended, be, and the same are hereby declared to be, and to have been from the beginning, null, void, and of no effect in law or equity: *Provided ne-* vertheless, That any thing in this section contained shall not be construed to make null and void any bona fide grant, made agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government to an actual settler on the lands so granted, for himself, and for his wife and family; or to make null and void any bona fide act or proceeding done by an actual settler agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government, to obtain a grant for lands actually settled on by the person or persons claiming title thereto, if such settlement in either case was actually made prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three; *Provided,* And provided further, That such grant shall not secure to the grantee or his assigns more than one mile square of land together with such other and further quantity as heretofore hath been allowed for the wife and family of such actual settler, agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government.—And that if any citizen of the United States, or other person, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging to the United States, within the limits of Louisiana, or shall survey, or attempt to survey, such lands, or to designate boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, in any court of record of the United States, or the territories of the United States, forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months; and it shall, moreover, be

lawful for the President of the United States to employ such military force as he may judge necessary to remove from lands belonging to the United States any such citizen or other person, who shall attempt a settlement thereon.

President authorised to enter into certain agreements with the Indian Tribes, owning lands on the East side of the Mississippi.

Sec. 15. The President of the United States is hereby authorised to stipulate with any Indian tribes owning lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and residing thereon, for an exchange of lands, the property of the United States, on the west side of the Mississippi, in case the said tribes shall remove and settle thereon ; but in such stipulation, the said tribes shall acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and shall agree that they will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with the individuals of any state or power ; and that they will not sell or dispose of the said lands, or any part thereof, to any sovereign power, except the United States, nor to the subjects or citizens of any other sovereign power, nor to the citizens of the United States. And in order to maintain peace and tranquility with the Indian tribes who reside within the limits of Louisiana, as ceded by France to the United States, the act of congress, passed on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled “ An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,” is hereby extended to the territories created and established by this act ; and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law is hereby appropriated to enable the President of the United States, to effect the object expressed in this section.

An act of Congress to regulate trade &c. &c. and to preserve peace on the frontiers extended to the territory ceded by France to the United States.

Sec. 16. The act, passed on the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April last, and for the temporary government thereof," shall continue in force until the first day of October next, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding; on which said first day of October, this act shall commence, and have full force, and shall continue in force for and during the term of one year, and to the end of the next session of Congress which may happen thereafter.

Limitation of a former and the commencement of this act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

An ACT in addition to "An act for fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed, in addition to the surgeon's mates provided for by the "act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," as many surgeon's mates, not exceed-

More surgeon's mates may be appointed.

ing six, as the President of the United States may judge necessary, to be attached to garrisons or posts, agreeably to the provision of the said act.

An equivalent
in malt liquors
or low wines
for whiskey
&c. may be
furnished.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an equivalent in malt liquor or low wines, may be supplied the troops of the United States, instead of the rum, whiskey or brandy which, by the said act, is made a component part of a ration, at such posts and garrisons, and at such seasons of the year, as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, may be necessary for the preservation of their health.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XL.

An ACT in addition to the act, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person, not being an owner, who shall, on the high seas, wilfully and corruptly cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy any ship or other vessel unto which he belongeth, being the property of any citizen or citizens of the United States, or procure the same to be done, and

Punishment to
a person other
than the owner
who shall cast
away &c. a
vessel at sea.

being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, on the high seas, wilfully and corruptly cast away, burn or otherwise destroy any ship or vessel of which he is owner, in part or in whole, or in any wise direct or procure the same to be done, with intent or design to prejudice any person or persons that hath underwritten, or shall underwrite any policy or policies of insurance thereon, or if any merchant or merchants that shall load goods thereon, or of any other owner or owners of such ship or vessel, the person or persons offending therein, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death.

Punishment to the owner for the like offence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons guilty of any crime arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or incurring any fine or forfeiture by breaches of the said laws, may be prosecuted, tried and punished, provided the indictment or information be found at any time within five years after committing the offence or incurring the fine or forfeiture, any law or provision to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons may be tried and punished for crimes under the Revenue laws in five years from the time of commission.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLI.

An ACT for the relief of the heirs of John Habersham.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury in settling the accounts of John Habersham, late collector of the port of Savannah, be authorised to allow a charge of one thousand one hundred and eleven dollars, and sixteen cents, being the balance of the additional duty of ten per cent. on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in foreign ships; but which, in the commencement of the execution of the law of one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, was not duly collected by him, owing to the distance which deprived him of early instructions from the treasury department; and also the further sum of one thousand dollars being the amount of a draft of Edward Price, factor of the United States for establishing trade with the Creek Indians, for supplies advanced to the said factor, which has not heretofore been credited on his account.

The officers of the Treasury to allow certain charges in his favor.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLII.

AN ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of David Valenzin, deceased; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of enabling the secretary of the navy to restore to the legal representatives of David Valenzin, deceased, the value of the property captured from him in the Mediterranean by the American squadron, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, a sum not exceeding two thousand six hundred and sixty five dollars, and seventy cents, be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the value of the said property shall be first duly ascertained by the proper accounting officers: *And provided also*, That the person or persons applying therefor, shall exhibit due proof of his or their being the true legal representative or representatives of the said David Valenzin.

A sum of money appropriated for the representatives of Valenzin.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the navy be, and he hereby is authorised and directed to cause to be liquidated and paid the claims of those individuals who contributed to the maintenance and support of the said David Valenzin, during his imprisonment, and who have defrayed the expenses of his interment; and that for this purpose, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be, and the

same hereby is appropriated out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATH^l. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLIII.

AN ACT to make further appropriations for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian claims.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, be appropriated to defray the expense of such treaty or treaties as the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to hold with the Indians, south of the river Ohio, for the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to any lands lying within the limits of the United States ; and that the compensation to be allowed to any of the commissioners who may be appoint-

ed for negotiating such treaty or treaties shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expenses, the rate of six dollars per day, during the time of actual service of such commissioner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum aforesaid shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLIV.

AN ACT to authorise the adjournment of district courts by marshals, in certain cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in case of the inability of the judge of any district court to attend on the day appointed for holding a special or an adjourned district court, such court may, by virtue of a

written order from the judge thereof, directed to the marshal of the district, be adjourned by the marshal to the next stated term of said court, or to such day prior thereto, as in the said order shall be appointed.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLV.

AN ACT for the relief of Moses Young.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorised and directed to liquidate the accounts of Moses Young, for services rendered the United States, as agent of claims at Madrid, from the date of his appointment by Mr. Humphreys, then minister of the United States at the court of Spain, until the time he ceased to act as the private secretary of that minister, at and after the rate of two thousand dollars, per annum;

Provided. That he produce to the accounting officers of the treasury, a certificate from Mr. Humphreys, that he received no pay or emolument from individuals for said services.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLVI.

AN ACT further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipping, officering, manning, and employing such of the armed vessels of the United States, as may be deemed requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting the commerce and seamen thereof, and for carrying on warlike operations against the regency of Tripoli, or any other

An additional ad valorem duty imposed for defraying expenses in relation to the Barbary states.

Upon goods imported after the 30th June next.

Distinct account of the duties imposed by this act: proceeds to be called the "Mediterranean fund:" when the duties cease.

of the Barbary powers, which may commit hostilities against the United States, and for the purpose also of defraying any other expenses incidental to the intercourse with the Barbary powers, or which are authorised by this act: a duty of two and an half per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties now imposed by law, shall, be laid, levied, and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandise, paying a duty ad valorem, which shall after the thirtieth day of June next, be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place: and an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the said additional duty in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: and the duties imposed by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security and time of payment respectively, as are already prescribed by law in relation to the duties now in force on the articles on which the said additional duty is laid by this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a distinct account shall be kept of the duties imposed by this act, and the proceeds thereof shall constitute a fund, to be denominated "The Mediterranean Fund," and shall be applied solely to the purposes designated by this act: and the said additional duty shall cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States, of a treaty of peace with the regency of Tripoli; unless the United States should then be at war with any other of the

Barbary powers, in which case the said additional duty shall cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States of a treaty of peace with such power: *Provided however*, That the said additional duty shall be collected on all such goods, wares, and merchandise, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to the day on which the said duty is to cease.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, if he shall deem it necessary, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be purchased or built, officered, manned and equipped, two vessels of war, to carry not more than sixteen guns each, and likewise to hire or accept on loan in the Mediterranean sea, as many gun boats as he may think proper.

President authorised to employ a naval force in the Mediterranean.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated (in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the same objects) for the purpose of defraying any of the expenses authorised by this act, which may be incurred during the present year: or if necessary the President of the United States is hereby authorised to borrow the said sum, or such part thereof as he may think proper, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, from the bank of the United States, which is hereby empowered to lend the same, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons; and

An additional sum appropriated.

President authorised to borrow it.

Bank of the United States authorised to lend.

so much of the proceeds of the duties laid by this act, as may be necessary, shall be and is hereby pledged for replacing in the treasury, the said sum of one million of dollars, or so much thereof as shall have been thus expended, and for paying the principal and interest of the said sum, or so much thereof as may be borrowed, pursuant to the authority given in this section : and an account of the several expenditures made under this act, shall be laid before Congress during their next session.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 25, 1804.

APPROVED

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLVII.

*AN ACT in addition to an act, intituled
“ An act to establish an uniform rule of
naturalization ; and to repeal the acts
heretofore passed on that subject.”*

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, who was residing within the limits and under

the jurisdiction of the United States, at any time between the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without a compliance with the first condition specified in the first section of the act, entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject."

Certain aliens permitted to become citizens of the United States

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any alien who shall have complied with the first condition specified in the first section of the said original act, and who shall have pursued the directions prescribed in the second section of the said act, may die, before he is actually naturalized, the widow and the children of such alien shall be considered as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled to all rights and privileges as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law.

After an alien shall have complied with certain directions his widow and children made citizens of the United States.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

S

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN ACT in relation to the Navy Pension Fund.

Money arising from captures, not already paid over, to be paid to the treasurer.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the money accruing or which has already accrued to the United States, from the capture of prizes authorised by law and which has not already been paid to the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of war, as commissioners of the navy pension fund; shall be paid to the treasurer of the United States.

How the money is to be disbursed by the treasurer.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the United States, to receive all the money so accruing, and to disburse the same pursuant to warrants from the secretary of the navy, countersigned by the accountant of the navy; and a distinct quarterly account of the monies thus received and disbursed shall be rendered by the said treasurer to the accounting officers of the treasury, in the same manner as is provided for other public monies received by him.

A distinctly quarterly account of it to be rendered.

Accountant of the navy to receive and settle all navy pension accounts, and report the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the accountant of the navy to receive and settle all accounts whatever, in relation to the navy pension fund, and report from time to time, all such settlements, as shall have been made by him, for the inspection and revision of the accounting officers of the treasury, in the same manner as in other cases of public accounts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the comptroller of the treasury shall be fully authorised and empowered to direct suits for the recovery of any sums now due, or which may hereafter be due to the United States, for prizes as aforesaid, and to prosecute the same in the name of the United States, in the same manner as in other cases for the recovery of monies due to the United States.

Comptroller authorised to institute suits for prize money.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of the navy pension fund be, and they are hereby authorised to appoint a secretary, who shall perform all such duties in relation to the fund, as they shall require of him; and shall receive for his services, a salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to be paid quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States, and charged to the same fund.

Commissioners of the navy pension fund may appoint a secretary. His duties and emoluments,

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of the navy pension fund be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to make such regulations, as may to them appear expedient, for the admission of persons on the roll of navy pensioners, and for the payment of the pensions.

Commissioners to make rules and regulations for the admission of pensioners

NATH^l. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON,

CHAPTER XLIX.

AN ACT to erect a light house at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and also a light house at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout, in the state of North Carolina; and a beacon at the north point of Sandy Hook.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That under the direction of the President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to provide by contract, to be approved by the President for building a light house at the mouth of the river Mississippi, on such site as the President of the United States may deem most proper for the convenience and accommodation thereof.

Light house to be built at the Mississippi under contract to be approved by the President

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as land sufficient shall be obtained at a reasonable price for the purpose and the jurisdiction of the land so to be obtained shall have been ceded to the United States by the state of North Carolina it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to provide by contract, for building a light house on or near the pitch of Cape Lookout in the said state of North Carolina which contract shall be approved by the President of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the said secretary, to furnish the said light houses on Cape Lookout and the mouth of the Mississippi with all necessary supplies,

Light house to be built at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout in North Carolina, under contract to be approved by the President
Jurisdiction of the soil to be first conveyed to the United States
Light houses at both places to be provided with keepers, &c. &c.

and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendence and care of the same. And the President is hereby authorised to make such appointments.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the charges and expenses which shall accrue in consequence of the two first sections of this act, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation for the foregoing purposes.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, as soon as the fee of the soil shall have vested in the United States to cause a beacon to be erected on the north point of Sandy Hook and the sum of two thousand dollars out of any unappropriated monies is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

A beacon to be erected at the north point of Sandy Hook.

Appropriation.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER L.

*AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled
 “ An act relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President.”*

The secretary of state to notify the executives of the proposed amendment when ratified and to have it published.

Transcripts of the notification to be delivered to the electors; who are to give their votes conformably with the amendment.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the amendment proposed during the present session of Congress, to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for President and Vice President of the United States, shall have been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, the secretary of state shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every state, and shall also cause the same to be published, in at least one of the newspapers printed in each state, in which the laws of the United States are annually published.—The executive authority of each state shall cause a transcript of the said notification to be delivered to the electors appointed for that purpose, who shall first thereafter meet in such state, for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States: and whenever the said electors shall have received the said transcript of notification, or whenever they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment, in one of the

newspapers of the state, by the secretary of state, they shall vote for President and Vice President of the United States, respectively, in the manner directed by the above mentioned amendment, and having made and signed three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one, of the votes given for President, and the other, of the votes given for Vice President: they shall seal up the said certificates, certifying on each, that lists of all the votes of such state given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President, is contained therein, and shall cause the said certificates to be transmitted and disposed of, and in every other respect act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement. And every other provision of the act to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, shall extend and apply to every election of a President and Vice President of the United States, made in conformity to the above mentioned amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And whereas, the above mentioned amendment may be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, and thereupon become immediately valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, on a day so near the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors in the several states, that the electors shall not in every state be apprised of the said ratification, and may vote in a manner no longer conformable with the constitution, as amended, whereby several states might be de-

How certificates of their votes are to be made, and forwarded.

Provisions of a former, not inconsistent with this act extended to all future election.

prived of their vote in the election of a President and Vice President: for remedy whereof.

Electors to vote by distinct ballots for President and Vice President, according to the 1st. sec. of the 2d. art. of the constitution, and according to the proposed amendment: if they be uninformed at the time of the fate of the amendment:—

And to make returns accordingly.

Which of these are to be opened and inspected.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the electors who shall be appointed in each state for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, shall at every such election, unless they shall have received a transcript of the notification of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment to the constitution, or unless they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the said ratification by the secretary of state, in one of the newspapers of the state, vote for President and Vice President of the United States, in the following manner, that is to say: they shall vote for two persons as President and Vice President, in conformity with the first section of the second article of the constitution. And in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement; and they shall likewise vote for one person as President, and for one person as Vice President, in conformity with the above mentioned amendment of the constitution; and in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the first section of this act. But those certificates only, of votes given for President and Vice President of the United States, shall be opened by the President of the Senate, for the purpose of being counted which shall contain the list or lists of votes given in conformity with the constitution, as in force on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, by whom the said votes shall have been given.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That* whenever, by the provisions of the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the electors for any state, to vote in conformity, both with the constitution, and of the proposed amendment thereto, the executive authority of such state shall cause six lists of the names of the electors for the state, to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the said electors, on or before the day fixed by law for them to meet and vote for President and Vice President; and the said electors shall enclose one of the said lists in each of the certificates by them made and sealed, in conformity with the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is a supplement.

In case of a vote under the constitution of the U. States, as it now stands, and one according to the amendment proposed, lists of the electors to be given to the electors, and one of these lists forwarded.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LI.

AN ACT to repeal a part of the act, intitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning Consuls and Vice Consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

T

Repeal of
part of a for-
mer act.

the ninth section of the act, intituled " An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," passed the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Powers of at-
torney for the
transfer of
stock and re-
ceipt of inter-
est, in other
respects for-
mal, not to be
affected by
the want of
consular cer-
tificates.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all powers of attorney for the transfer of any stock of the United States, or for the receipt of interest thereon, executed in a foreign country, since the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and three, according to the forms in use at the treasury of the United States prior to the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and three, shall be valid to all intents and purposes : any provision in the aforesaid section hereby repealed to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON

CHAPTER LII.

AN ACT to amend the act, intituled " An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

no ship or vessel shall be entitled to be registered as a ship or vessel of the United States, or if registered, to the benefits thereof, if owned in whole or in part by any person naturalized in the United States, and residing for more than one year in the country from which he originated, or for more than two years in any foreign country, unless such person be in the capacity of a consul or other public agent of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the registering anew of any ship or vessel before registered, in case of a *bona fide* sale thereof to any citizen or citizens resident in the United States: *And provided also*, That satisfactory proof of the citizenship of the person on whose account a vessel may be purchased, shall be first exhibited to the collector, before a new register shall be granted for such vessel.

No ship or vessel to be registered as a vessel of the U. States, if owned by persons residing in foreign countries a certain length of time.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso in the act, intituled "An act in addition to an act, intituled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels," passed the twenty seventh of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be taken and deemed to extend to the executors or administrators of the owner or owners of vessels, in the said proviso described.

Proviso in a former act extended to the representatives of a deceased owner of a ship, therein described.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON,

CHAPTER LIII.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, intituled "An act providing for a Naval Peace Establishment, and for other purposes."

Captain of the navy to be attached to the navy yard and vessels in ordinary at Washington. His duties, pay and emoluments.

Who else are to be attached to the navy yard and vessels in ordinary at Washington.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to attach to the navy yard at Washington, and to the frigates and other vessels laid up in ordinary in the Eastern Branch, a captain of the navy, who shall have the general care and superintendence of the same; and shall perform the duties of agent to the navy department, and shall be entitled to receive for his services, the pay and emoluments of a captain commanding a squadron on separate service. And the President of the United States is hereby further authorised to attach permanently to the said navy yard and vessels, one other commissioned officer of the navy, who shall receive for his services, the pay and emoluments of a captain commanding a twenty gun ship, one surgeon and one surgeon's mate of the navy, who shall be severally allowed for their services, the same pay, rations and emoluments, as are allowed to a surgeon, and to a surgeon's mate in the army of the United States; one sailing master, one head carpenter, one plumber, one head block maker, one head cooper, two boatswains, two gunners, one sail maker, one store keeper, one purser, one clerk of the yard, and also, such seamen and marines,

as in the opinion of the President shall be deemed necessary : *Provided*, That the number of seamen or marines, shall not at any time be greater than what is at present authorised by the act to which this is a supplement. Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That that part of the act to which this is a supplement, which attaches to each frigate laid up in ordinary, one sailing master, one boatswain, one gunner, one carpenter, and one cook, one searjeant or corporal of marines and eight marines, and to the large frigates twelve, and to the small frigates ten seamen, and which declares that the sailing master shall have the care of the ship, and shall execute such duties of a purser as may be necessary, shall be, and hereby is repealed. Repeal of a part of a former act.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27. 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LIV.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, intituled "An act concerning the city of Washington."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

Commence-
ment of the
compensa-
tions and al-
lowances
established
by an act of
Congress,
concerning
city of Wash-
ington.

Allowance to
the surveyor.

Superintend-
ant autho-
rised to pay
the compen-
sations and to
defray other
expenses :

And to settle
with P. C.
L'Enfant :

Out of what
fund these
compensa-
tions, &c. are
to be paid.

the several compensations and allowances established by the act, intituled, " An act concerning the city of Washington," shall be compensated from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, being the time when the services, so compensated and allowed, commenced under the authority of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor of the said city shall receive as a compensation for his services an allowance of three dollars per day.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendant of the city of Washington be, and he hereby is authorised to pay the said compensations and allowances, from the said first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, in conformity with the provision of the said recited act, until Congress shall otherwise direct; and also to pay and discharge all expenses of an incidental nature, which have been or may be incurred in the discharge of the functions of his office and the office of surveyor, which shall be approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said superintendant be, and he hereby is authorised and directed to settle and pay the claim of Peter Charles L'Enfant, for his services whilst employed by the late board of commissioners, in the manner, and on the terms heretofore proposed by the said commissioners.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the several expenses authorised by this act, shall be paid and discharged out of any funds of the city of Washington, in posses-

sion of the superintendant, which are not otherwise appropriated.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LV.

*AN ACT concerning the public buildings
at the city of Washington.*

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That fifty thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, in proceeding with the public buildings at the city of Washington, and in

making such necessary improvements and repairs thereon, as he shall deem expedient.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LVI.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, intituled " An act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings in each state shall be authenticated so as to take effect in every other state."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all records and exemplifications of office books, which are or may be kept in any public office of any state, not appertaining to a court, shall be proved or admitted in any other court or office in any other state, by the attestation of the keeper of the said records

or books, and the seal of his office thereto annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of the presiding justice of the court of the county or district, as the case may be, in which such office is or may be kept; or of the governor, the secretary of state, the chancellor or the keeper of the great seal of the state, that the said attestation is in due form, and by the proper officer; and the said certificate, if given by the presiding justice of a court, shall be farther authenticated by the clerk or prothonotary of the said court, who shall certify under his hand and the seal of his office, that the said presiding justice is duly commissioned and qualified; or if the said certificate be given by the governor, the secretary of state, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal, it shall be under the great seal of the state in which the said certificate is made. And the said records and exemplifications, authenticated as aforesaid, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court and office within the United States, as they have by law or usage in the courts or offices of the state from whence the same are, or shall be taken.

Mode of authentication.

Its effect.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, shall apply as well to the public acts, records, office books, judicial proceedings, courts and offices of the respective territories of the United States, and countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as to the public acts, records, office books, judicial

To what acts the provisions of this law shall apply.

proceedings, courts and offices of the several states.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LVII.

AN ACT for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also, for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following articles, in addition to those already exempted from duty, shall and may be imported free from any duty, namely, rags of linen, of cotton, of woollen and of hempen cloth; bristles of swine, regulus of antimony, unwrought clay, unwrought burr stones, and the bark of the cork tree.

Additional
articles ex-
empted
from duty.

Additional
duties im-
posed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the duties now in force upon the arti-*

cles herein after enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall be thenceforth laid, levied and collected upon the said articles, at their said importation, the several and respective rates or duties following, that is to say:

On foreign caught dried fish, fifty cents per quintal: Specific articles and rates.

On foreign caught pickled fish, as follows, to wit;

On salmon, one hundred cents, per barrel; on mackarel, sixty cents, per barrel; on all other pickled fish, forty cents, per barrel:

On cables, tarred cordage, white lead, red lead, almonds, currants, prunes and plums, figs, raisins imported in jars and boxes, and muscadel raisins, two cents per pound:

On all other kinds of raisins, one cent and a half per pound:

On tallow, yellow ochre in oil, anchors and sheet iron, one cent and a half, per pound:

On Spanish brown, dry yellow ochre, slit and hoop iron, one cent, per pound:

On starch, three cents per pound:

On hair powder, glue, and seines, four cents, per pound:

On pewter plates and dishes, four cents, per pound:

On untarred cordage, two cents and a half, per pound:

On quicksilver, six cents per pound:

On Chinese cassia and gun powder, four cents, per pound:

On cinnamon and cloves, twenty cents, per pound:

On mace, one dollar and twenty five cents, per pound :

On nutmegs, fifty cents, per pound :

On black glass quart bottles, sixty cents per groce :

On window glass, as follows :—On all not above eight inches by ten, one dollar and sixty cents per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve, one dollar and seventy five cents per hundred square feet; and on all above ten inches by twelve, two dollars and twenty five cents, per hundred square feet :

On segars, two dollars, per thousand :

On kid and Morocco shoes, fifteen cents a pair :

On foreign lime, fifty cents per cask containing sixty gallons; and on Sicily wine, thirty cents, per gallon.

10 per cent.
additional *ad*
valorem duty
upon impor-
tations in fo-
reign vessels
of the speci-
fied goods.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandise as aforesaid, as shall, after the said thirtieth day of June, be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

Manner and
terms of col-
lection.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties laid by this act, shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment respectively, as the several duties now in force on the respective articles herein before enumerated : *Provided how-
ever*, That no drawbacks shall be allowed on the exportation of foreign fish, or fish oil, or of playing cards.

Proviso.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties and drawbacks which, by virtue of this act, shall be payable and allowable on any specific quantity of goods, wares and merchandise, shall be deemed to apply, in proportion to any quantity greater or less than such specific quantity.

Duties and drawbacks to apply to any specific quantity of goods in a rateable proportion.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a duty of fifty cents per ton, to be denominated "light money," shall be levied and collected on all ships or vessels not of the United States, which, after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June next, may enter the ports of the United States: *Provided however*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to contravene any provision of the treaty or conventions concluded between the United States of America and the French Republic, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three: *And provided also*, That the said light money shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as the tonnage duties now imposed by law.

"Light money" to be levied on foreign vessels.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the person exercising the powers which, under the Spanish government, were vested in the intendant of the province of Louisiana, shall, until a district court of the United States shall be established in the territory of Orleans, in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories; and providing for the temporary government thereof," have and exercise, in all cases whatever arising within the said territory under the laws regulating and providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,

The person exercising the duties of the late Intendant of Louisiana to have the same jurisdiction in certain cases with the district courts of the United States.

Fines, penalties or forfeitures, by whom they may be remitted, &c. &c.

or under any other revenue laws of the United States, the same jurisdiction and powers which, by law, are given to the district and circuit courts of the United States. And the powers to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures, and to remove disabilities, which, by law, are vested in the secretary of the treasury, may and shall, in all cases of such fines, penalties, forfeitures or disabilities incurred within the territory of Orleans, and until a governor of the said territory shall be appointed and shall enter into the functions of his office, be exercised by the person exercising the powers which, under the Spanish government, were vested in the governor of the province of Louisiana; and the said powers to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures, and to remove disabilities, may and shall, in like manner, be exercised by the governor of the said territory, from the time when he shall enter into the functions of his office, in conformity with the provisions of the said act, until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LVIII.

AN ACT relative to the compensations of certain officers of the customs and to provide for appointing a surveyor in the district therein mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June, in the present year, the salaries heretofore allowed, by law, to the several collectors of the customs, for the districts of Bath, Portsmouth, Newport, Middletown, New Haven, Delaware, Richmond, Wilmington, in North Carolina, Newbern and Edenton, shall cease and be discontinued. And there shall be allowed and paid, annually, to the officers of the customs hereafter named, the following sums respectively, viz :

To the collector for the district of Natchez, in addition to the fees and other emoluments of office, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ; and to each of the surveyors at New London, Middletown, New Haven and Alexandria, in addition to the allowances already established by law, the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said last day of June, in lieu of the commissions heretofore allowed by law, there shall be allowed to the collectors of the customs for Wilmington, in North Carolina, and Newbern, two and a half per cent :

To the collectors for Petersburg and Richmond, two per cent :

Salaries of certain officers of the customs augmented.

Allowance to the collector of Natchez, and to the surveyors of New London, Middletown, New Haven and Alexandria.

To the collectors of Wilmington and Newbern, in North Carolina.

Petersburg and Richmond.

Kennebunk
and New
London.

To the collectors for Kennebunk and New London, one and three quarters per cent :

Bath.

To the collector for Bath, one and an half per cent :

New Haven
and Middle-
town.

To the collectors for New Haven and Middletown, one and three eighths per cent :

Providence
and Alexan-
dria.

To the collectors for Providence and Alexandria, one and one quarter per cent :

Newburyport

To the collector for Newburyport, one and one eighth per cent :

Portland.

To the collector for Portland, three quarters of one per cent :

Salem and
Beverly.

And to the collectors for Salem and Beverly, five eighths of one per cent on all monies by them respectively received on account of the duties arising on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

Surveyor to
be appointed
for Marble-
head.
Allowance
to him.

Sec. 3. *'And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed a surveyor for the district of Marblehead, to reside at Marblehead; who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the other emoluments allowed by law, a salary of one hundred dollars, annually.*

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LIX.

AN ACT for the appointment of an additional judge for the Mississippi territory; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed an additional judge for the Mississippi territory, who shall reside at or near the Tombigbee settlement, and who shall possess and exercise, within the district of Washington, as fixed and ascertained by an act of general assembly of the Mississippi territory, intituled, "An act for the more convenient organization of the courts of the said territory," the jurisdiction heretofore possessed and exercised by the superior court of the said territory within the said district of Washington, and to the exclusion of the original jurisdiction of the said superior court within the same: *Provided always*, That the said superior court shall have full power and authority to issue writs of error to the court established by this act and to hear and determine the same, when sitting, for the district of Adams, as fixed and ascertained by the act of the general assembly of the Mississippi territory, herein before mentioned.

An additional judge to be appointed for the Mississippi territory His place of residence. His duties and authorities.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said superior court are hereby authorised, upon the reversal of a judgment of the court established by this act, to render such judgment as the said court ought to have rendered or passed, except where the reversal

Upon the reversal of a judgment of the court established by this act, the judgment of the superior court to be

final: but in certain cases, when the cause shall be remanded to the court below.

Plaintiffs in error, other than executors or administrators, to give security, &c. &c.

Proceedings commenced in the superior court of Washington district transferred to that established by this act.

Officers to issue and execute process and to record the proceedings authorised to act for both courts.

Sessions of the court.

Places and times of holding them.

is in favor of the plaintiff in the original suit, and the debt or damages to be assessed are uncertain, in which case the cause shall be remanded in order to a final determination.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That when any person, not being an executor or administrator, applies for a writ of error, such writ of error shall be no stay of proceedings in the court to which it issues, unless the plaintiff in error shall give security, to be approved of by a judge of the said superior court, that the plaintiff in error shall prosecute his writ to effect, and pay the condemnation money and all costs, or otherwise abide the judgment in error, if he fail to make his plea good.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all pleas, process and proceedings whatever, which may have been commenced in the said superior court within the aforesaid district of Washington, shall be, and the same are hereby transferred to the court established by this act, and the officers appointed to issue or execute the process of the said superior court within the district of Washington, and to record the proceedings of the same, are hereby authorised and required to issue and execute the process of the court established by this act, and to record the proceedings thereof.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the court established by this act, shall hold two terms in each and every year, at the place where the courts for Washington county, within the said territory, shall be held, to commence on the days following, to wit: on the first Monday in May and September, an-

nually ; and shall then and there proceed to hear and determine the pleas, process and proceedings depending before them, in the same manner as the said superior court within the district of Washington aforesaid, might or could have done, in case this act had not been passed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive the same salary, and payable in the same manner, which is established by law for judges of the said superior court of the Mississippi territory.

Salary, &c. &c.
of the judge.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LX.

AN ACT to provide for a more extensive distribution of the laws of the United States:

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary for the department of state, be,

400 copies of
the laws of
the United

States, to be procured by the secretary of state, and 100 of them to be distributed, in proportions, in the territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana.

One thousand copies printed at the close of each session of Congress to be reserved for future disposition. Distribution of the remainder to be extended to the different territories

Laws of the present and future sessions to be published in the newspapers in the new territories.

Appropriation to defray the expense of carrying

and he hereby is authorised and empowered to procure four hundred copies of the laws of the United States: one hundred copies of which shall be distributed in just proportions in the territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana, the other three hundred copies to be reserved for the disposal of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That one thousand copies of the laws of the United States which shall be printed at the close of each session shall be reserved for the disposal of Congress: and that the distribution of the remainder shall be extended to the territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana, and to such other territories as are or may hereafter be established, in the same manner and proportion as is already provided by law for distributing them among the several states and territories: and the secretary of state shall cause to be published in one newspaper in each of the territories of the United States, where newspapers are printed, the laws which have passed during the present session, and which may hereafter be passed by Congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be transmitted, by the secretary of state, to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to each territorial delegate, as soon as may be, after the expiration of each session of Congress, a copy of all the laws which shall have been passed at such session.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for defraying the expense authorised by this

act, payable out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated. this act into effect.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXI.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, intituled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That persons claiming lands in the Mississippi territory, by virtue of any British or Spanish grant, or by virtue of the three first sections of the act to which this is a supplement, or of the articles of agreement and cession with the state of Georgia, may, after the last day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and until the last day of November, then next fol-

Notice to be given to the register of the land office by persons claiming lands in the Mississippi territory west of Pearl river, and their claims to be recorded.

Proviso.

lowing, give notice in writing, of their claims, to the register of the land office, for the lands lying west of Pearl river, and have the same recorded in the manner prescribed by the fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement: *Provided however*, That where lands are claimed by virtue of a complete Spanish or British grant in conformity with the articles of agreement and cession between the United States, and the state of Georgia, it shall not be necessary for the claimant to have any other evidence of his claim recorded, except the original grant or patent, together with the warrant or order of survey and the plot; but all the subsequent conveyances of deeds shall be deposited with the register to be by him laid before the commissioners when they shall take the claim into consideration: and the powers vested by law in the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the claims to lands lying west of Pearl river, shall, in every respect extend and apply to claims which may be made by virtue of this section; and the same proceedings shall thereupon be had as are prescribed by the act aforesaid, in relation to claims which shall have been exhibited on or before the last day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

Commissioners authorised to adjourn from time to time.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid, appointed to adjust the claims to lands lying west of Pearl river, shall have power to adjourn from time to time, and for such time as they may think fit: *Provided however*, That they shall meet on the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hun-

dred and four, and shall not afterwards adjourn for a longer time than three days, nor until they shall have completed the business for which they were appointed: *And provided also*, That nothing contained in this act, nor in that to which this is a supplement, shall be construed to prevent the said commissioners, nor those appointed to adjust the claims to lands lying east of Pearl river, from acting and deciding at any time, on any claim which has been exhibited in the manner prescribed by law, although the evidence of the same may not, at that time, have been transcribed on the books of the register.

Proviso!

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when any Spanish grant, warrant or order of survey, shall be produced to either of the said boards of commissioners, for lands which were not, at the date of such grant, warrant or order of survey, or within one year thereafter, inhabited, cultivated, or occupied by, or for the use of the grantee; or whenever either of the said boards shall not be satisfied, that such grant, warrant or order of survey, did issue, at the time when the same bears date, the said commissioners shall not be bound to consider such grant, warrant or order of survey, as conclusive evidence of the title, but may require such other proof of its validity as they may deem proper: And the said boards shall make a full report to the secretary of the treasury, to be by him laid before Congress, for their final decision of all claims grounded on such grants, warrants or orders of survey, as may have been disallowed

What evidence may be required by the boards of commissioners concerning Spanish grants.

Boards of commissioners to make reports to the secretary of the treasury in certain cases.

by the said boards, on suspicion of their being antedated, or otherwise fraudulent.

Agent to be appointed by the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to employ an agent, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars in full for all his services, for the purpose of appearing before the said commissioners, in behalf of the United States, to investigate the claims for lands, and to oppose all such as he may deem fraudulent and unfounded. And each of the said boards of commissioners shall have the same powers to compel the attendance of witnesses, as are now vested in the courts of the United States.

Board of commissioners for adjusting claims to land, south of Pearl river, authorised to employ an assistant clerk and a translator of the Spanish language.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of commissioners, appointed to adjust the claims to lands lying west of Pearl river, shall be authorised to employ an assistant clerk, and also a translator of the Spanish language, to assist them in the dispatch of the business which may be brought before them, and for the purpose of recording Spanish grants, deeds or other evidences of claims on the register's books; the said translator shall receive for the recording done by him, the fees already provided by law, and may be allowed, not exceeding fifty dollars, for every month he shall be employed, provided that the whole compensation, other than that arising from fees, shall not exceed six hundred dollars: the assistant clerk shall be allowed a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for his services; and each of the commissioners of the said board, in addition to the compensa-

tion now fixed by law, shall be allowed six dollars for every day he shall attend on the board, after the last day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four : *Provided*, That this additional compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars, for each of the said commissioners.

Proviso.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, shall receive an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, in lieu of the annual compensation now fixed by law. And the lands claimed by virtue of Spanish grants, legally and fully executed, and the titles to which were confirmed by the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, shall be surveyed in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement, at the expense of the United States; any thing in the said act to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Salary of the surveyor of lands south of Tennessee.

Lands claimed under Spanish grants, the titles to which are not confirmed, to be surveyed at the expense of the United States

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the tract of country lying north of the Mississippi territory, and south of the state of Tennessee, and bounded on the east by the state of Georgia, and on the west by Louisiana, shall be, and the same is hereby annexed to, and made a part of the Mississippi territory.

Lands north of the Mississippi territory and south of the state of Tennessee, and bounded on Georgia and Louisiana, made part of the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the eighth section of an act, intitled "An act regulating grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," as provides, "that no certificate

Repeal of part of a former act.

Proviso.

shall be granted for lands lying east of the Tombigby river," be, and the same hereby is repealed: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be granted for any lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.

Commissioners to make a report to the secretary of the treasury in a certain case.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to make, on or before the first day of December next, a full report to the secretary of the treasury, of all claims that have been, or may be laid before them, for lands held by warrant of survey and improvement, in cases where the claimants were minors, and not heads of families, at the time such warrants were issued, with the circumstances which occasioned the issuing of such warrants, and the validity which has been considered as attached to the same.

Appropriation for carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Part of the 12th section of the act to which this is a supplement suspended.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the execution of so much of the twelfth section of the act to which this is a supplement, as excepts "such town lots, not exceeding two, in the town of Natchez, and such an out lot adjoining the same, not exceeding thirty acres, as may be the property of the United States, to be located by the governor of the Mississippi territory, for the use of Jefferson college," be, and the same is hereby suspended until the end of the next session of Congress.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That transcripts of the records of the British province of West Florida, to claims for land therein, and which have been delivered to the government of the United States, may be produced as evidence, and shall be entitled to the same weight in any court of the United States, as if the same had been delivered or shall be delivered, to either of the registers of the land offices in the Mississippi territory, before the last of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, any thing in this act, or in the fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Transcripts of the British records of West Florida to be evidence in certain cases.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of extending the external commerce, and exploring the limits of the United States, in the new acquired territory of Louisiana, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation for extending the external commerce, and exploring the limits of the United States in Louisiana.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That major general La Fayette be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to locate and survey the lands allowed him by the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act in addition to an act, entitled 'An act in addition to an act, regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen, and for other purposes,'" on any lands the property of the United States, in the territory of Orleans; and on presenting the surveys of the said land to the secretary of the

Major general La Fayette authorised to make his location upon public lands in the territory of Orleans.

treasury, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to issue letters patent to the said major general La Fayette for the quantity of lands allowed by the said act.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

RESOLUTION to instruct the joint committee of inrolled Bills to wait on the President of the United States, respecting a variance between an engrossed and inrolled Bill.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the joint committee for inrolled bills be instructed to wait on the President of the United States, and lay before him the engrossed bill, intituled "An act for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed ships Meshouda and Mirboha," with the several amendments thereto, as the same was finally passed by both Houses of Congress; and to state the variance between the said*

engrossed bill and the inrolment thereof, as approved by the President, and to request that he will cause the said inrolled bill to be returned to this House, in which it originated, for the purpose of rendering the said bill conformable with the engrossed bill and the amendments thereto, as passed by the two Houses of Congress.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

ATTEST,

JOHN BECKLEY,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL A. OTIS,

Secretary of the Senate.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A Proclamation:

WHEREAS a certain treaty and two several conventions between the United States of America and the French Republic were concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the French Republic, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose, which treaty and conventions are, word for word, as follows; viz:

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC;

Desire of the
parties to re-
move all
sources of

THE President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth arti-

cles of the convention of the 8th Vendemaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th October 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildelfonso, the 9th Vendemaire, an. 9 (1st October, 1800,) between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France pos-

misunderstanding relative to the construction of the treaty of Madrid, &c. &c.

And to strengthen the union and harmony of the two nations.

Ministers plenipotentiary named.

Retrocession from Spain to France stated

Consideration.

Title of
France cited.

Cession from
France to the
United States

Islands, &c.
&c. included
in the cession
by the pre-
ceding article

Inhabitants
of the ceded
territory in-
corporated in
the union, up-
on certain
principles.

essed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states." *And whereas*, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory: The First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

ART. II. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana, and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers, of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ART. III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of

the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

ART. IV. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

A Commissary to be sent from France to receive the province of Louisiana, and to pass it over to the U. S.

ART. V. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French republic shall remit all the military posts of New-Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

When the Commissaries of the U. S. shall have possession.

ART. VI. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

U. S. to execute certain Indian treaties.

The vessels of France and Spain laden with the productions of their respective countries entitled to the same privileges for a limited time as vessels of the U. S. from those countries in the province of Louisiana.

ART. VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on ; it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France or her said colonies ; and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the ports of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than those paid by the citizens of the United States.

No other vessels entitled to the same privilege during the said period.

During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory : the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it shall take place in the United States ; it is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said

ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandize of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

ART. VIII. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favoured nations in the ports above mentioned.

ART. IX. The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800, (8th Vendemaire, 9,) is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular convention signed at the same date as the present treaty relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, and jointly.

ART. X. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner, if possible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages; declaring ne-

Afterwards the vessels of France to be upon the footing of those of the most favored nations.

A particular Convention providing for the payments of debts to citizens of the U. S. to be ratified when this is.

Another one relative to a definitive rule between the parties to be ratified at the same time.

In what time the ratifications must be exchanged.

vertheless that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language ; and have thereunto put their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th April 1803.

(Signed) ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, (L. S.)
JAMES MONROE, (L. S.)
F. BARBE MARBOIS. (L. S.)



T R A I T E

ENTRE

LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

ET

LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE.



LE PREMIER CONSUL de la République Française, au nom du Peuple Français et le PRESIDENT des Etats-Unis d'Amérique désirant prévenir tout sujet de mésintelligence relativement aux objets de discussion mentionnés dans les Articles 2 et 5 de la Convention du (8 Vendémaire an. 9, 30 Septembre 1800,) et relativement aux droits réclamés par les Etats-Unis en vertu du Traité conclu à Madrid le 27 Octobre 1793 entre S. M. Ca-

tholique et les dits Etats-Unis : et voulant fortifier de plus en plus les rapports d'union et d'amitié qui, à l'époque de la dite convention, ont été heureusement rétablis entre les deux Etats, ont respectivement nommé pour Plénipotentiaires, Savoir : Le Premier Consul au nom du peuple Français, le Citoyen François Barbé-Marbois, Ministre du Trésor Public ; et le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des dits Etats, Robert R. Livingston Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis, et James Munroe, Ministre Plénipotentiaire et envoyé extraordinaire des dits Etats, auprès du gouvernement de la République Française : Lesquels après avoir fait l'échange de leurs pleins-pouvoirs sont convenus des Articles suivants :

ART. I. Attendu que par l'article 3 du Traité conclu à St. Idelfonse le 9 Vendémiaire an. 9, (1^r Octobre, 1800,) entre le Premier Consul de la République Française et Sa Majesté Catholique, il a été convenu ce qui suit :

“ Sa Majesté Catholique promet et s’engage de son côté, à rétrocéder à la République Française, six mois après l’exécution pleine et entière des conditions et stipulations ci-dessus, relatives à son altesse Royale le Duc de Parme, la Colonie ou Province de la Louisiane, avec la même étendue qu’elle a actuellement entre les mains de l’Espagne, et qu’elle avait lorsque la France la possédait, et telle qu’elle doit être d’après les traités passés subséquemment entre l’Espagne et d’autres Etats.”

Et comme par suite du dit trait, eté spécialement du dit article 3, la République Française

a un titre incontestable au domaine et à la possession du dit territoire, le Premier Consul de la République désirant de donner un témoignage remarquable de son amitié aux dits Etats-Unis, il leur fait, au nom de la République Française, cession, à toujours et en pleine souveraineté, du dit territoire, avec tous ses droits et appurtenances, ainsi et de la manière qu'ils ont été acquis par la République Française, en vertu du traité sus dit, conclu avec sa Majesté Catholique.

ART. II. Dans la cession faite par l'article précédent, sont compris les isles adjacentes dépendantes de la Louisiane, les emplacements et places publiques, les terrains vacans, tous les bâtimens publics, fortifications, cazernes et autres édifices qui ne sont la propriété d'aucun individu. Les archives, papiers et documens directement relatif au domaine et à la souveraineté de la Louisiane et dépendances, seront laissés en la possession des commissaires des Etats-Unis, et il sera, ensuite, remis des expéditions en bonne forme aux magistrats et administrateurs locaux, de ceux des dits papiers et documens qui leur seront nécessaires.

ART. III. Les habitans des territoires cédés seront incorporés dans l'union des Etats-Unis, et admis, aussitôt qu'il sera possible, d'après les principes de la constitution fédérale à la jouissance de tous les droits, avantages et immunités des citoyens des Etats-Unis, et en attendant, ils seront maintenus et protégés dans le jouissance de leurs libertés, propriétés, et dans l'exercice des religions qu'ils professent.

ART. IV. Il sera envoyé de la part du gouvernement Français un Commissaire à la Louisiane, à l'effet de faire tous les actes néces-

saïres, tant pour recevoir des officiers de sa Majesté Catholique, les dits pays, contrées et dépendances, au nom de la République Française, si la chose n'est pas encore faite, que pour les transmettre, au dit nom, aux commissaires ou agens des États-Unis.

ART. V. Immédiatement après la ratification du present traité par le Président des États-Unis, et dans le cas celle du Premier Consul auroit eu préalablement lieu, le Commissaire de la République Française remettra tous les postes militaires de la Nouvelle Orléans, et autres parties du territoire cédé, au Commissaire ou aux Commissaires nommés par le Président, pour la prise de possession. Les troupes Françaises ou Espagnoles qui s'y trouveront, cesseront d'occuper les postes militaires du moment de la prise de possession, et seront embarquées aussitôt que faire se pourra, dans le courant des trois mois qui suivront la ratification du traité.

ART. VI. Les États-Unis promettent d'exécuter les traités et articles qui pourraient avoir été convenus entre l'Espagne et les tribus et nations Indigènes, jusqu'à ce que, du consentement mutuel des États-Unis, d'une part et des Indigènes, de l'autre, il y ait été substitué tels autres articles qui seront jugés convenables.

ART. VII. Comme il est réciproquement avantageux au commerce de la France et des États-Unis, d'encourager la communication des deux peuples, pour un tems limité, dans les contrées dont il est fait cession, par le present traité, jusqu'à ce que des arrangemens généraux relatifs au commerce des deux nations, puissent être convenus, il a été arrêté entre les parties contractantes,

que les navires français, venant directement de France ou d'aucune de ses colonies, uniquement chargés des produits des manufactures de la France et de ses colonies, et les navires Espagnols venant directement des ports d'Espagne, uniquement chargés des produits des manufactures de l'Espagne et de ses dites colonies, seront admis, pendant l'espace de douze années, dans le port de la nouvelle Orléans, et dans tous les autres ports légalement ouverts en quelque lieu que ce soit des territoires cédés; ainsi et de la même manière que les navires des Etats-Unis venant de France et d'Espagne, ou d'aucune de leur colonies, sans être sujets à d'autres ou plus grand droits sur les marchandises, ou d'autres ou plus grands droits du tonnage, que ceux qui sont payés par les citoyens des Etats-Unis— Pendant l'espace de tems ci-dessus mentionné, aucune nation n'aura droit aux mêmes privilèges dans les ports du territoire cédé.

Les douze années commenceront trois mois après l'échange des ratifications, si il a lieu en France, ou trois mois après qu'il aura été notifié à Paris au gouvernement français, s'il a lieu dans les Etats-Unis.

Il est bien entendu que le but du present article est de favoriser les manufactures, le commerce et fret et la navigation de France et de l'Espagne, en ce qui regarde les importations qui seront faites par les français et par les Espagnols dans les dits ports des Etats-Unis, sans qu'il soit rien innové aux réglemens concernant l'exportation des produits et marchandises des Etats-Unis, et aux droits qu'ils ont de faire les dits réglemens.

ART. VIII. A l'avenir et pour toujours après l'expiration des douze années susdites les navires français seront traités sur le pied

de la nation la plus favorisée, dans les ports ci-dessus mentionnés.

ART. IX. La Convention particuliere signée aujourd'hui par les Ministres respectifs ayant pour objet de pourvoir au payement des créances dues aux citoyens des États-Unis par la République Française antérieurement au 8 Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30 Septembre, 1800,) est approuvée pour avoir son exécution de la même manière que si elle était inserée au présent traité et elle sera ratifiée en la même forme et en même tems en sorte que l'une ne puisse l'être sans l'autre.

Un autre acte particulier signé à la même date que le présent traité relatif à un règlement définitif entre les puissances contraitantes est pareillement approuvé et sera ratifié en la même forme en même tems et conjointement.

ART. X. Le présent traité sera ratifié en bonne et due forme, et les ratifications seront échangées dans l'espace de six mois après la date de la signature de Plénipotentiaires, ou plutot s'il est possible.

En foi dequoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus tant en langue Française qu' en langue Anglaise declarant néanmoins que le présent traité a été originaiement redigé et arrêté en langue Française et ils y ont apposé leur sceau.

Fait à Paris le dixième jour de floréal de l'an onze de la République Française et le trente Avril 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON. (L. S.)

JAMES MONROE, (L. S.)

BARBE-MARBOIS. (L. S.)

CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.



THE President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, which has been signed this day, wishing to regulate definitively every thing which has relation to the said cession, have authorised to this effect the plenipotentiaries, that is to say : the President of the United States has, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, nominated for their plenipotentiaries, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said United States, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has named as plenipotentiary of the said Republic, the citizen Francis Barbé Marbois; who, in virtue of their full powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the following articles :

ART. I. The government of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the following article, the sum of sixty millions of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of the debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

ART. II. For the payment of the sum of sixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States shall create a stock of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam or Paris, amounting by the half year, to three hundred and thirty seven thousand five hundred dollars, according to the proportions which shall be determined by the French government to be paid at either place: the principal of the said stock to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each; of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications: this stock shall be transferred to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorised to receive it, in three months at most after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if the French government should be desirous of disposing of the said stock to receive the capital in Europe, at shorter terms, that its measures for that purpose shall be taken so as to favor, in the greatest degree possible, the credit of the

U. S. engage to pay 60 000,000 francs to France, and to satisfy certain debts to our citizens.

A stock to be created equal to the sixty millions of francs.—Interest payable in London, Amsterdam or Paris;

Principal reimbursable at the Treasury of the U. S. in annual payments of not less than three millions: when the first payment shall be made.

If the French government be desirous of selling the stock in Europe, they engage to do it upon the best terms for the U. S.

United States, and to raise to the highest price the said stock.

The value of the dollar of the U. S. referred to, fixed.

ART. III. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States, specified in the present convention, shall be fixed at five francs $\frac{3333}{10000}$ or five livres, eight sous tournois.

When the convention must be ratified and exchanged.

The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

DONE at Paris the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, (30th April, 1803.)

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,	(L. S.)
JAMES MONROE,	(L. S.)
BARBE-MARBOIS.	(L. S.)

CONVENTION

ENTRE

LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE,

ET

LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS.

Le PRESIDENT des Etat-Unis d'Amérique,
et le PREMIER CONSUL de la République

Francaise, au nom du peuple Francais, par suite du traité de cession de la Louisiane, qui a été signé aujourd'hui, et voulant régler définitivement tout ce qui est relatif à cette affaire, ont autorisé, à cet effet, des Plénipotentiaires, *Savoir* :

Le President des Etats-Unis, par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Senat des dits Etats, a nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires Robert R. Livingston, Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis, et James Monroe, Ministre Plénipotentiaire et Envoyé extraordinaire des Etats-Unis auprès du government de la République Francaise, et Le Premier Consul de la République Francaise, au nom du peuple Francais, a nommé pour Plénipotentiaire de la dite République, le citoyen Franeois Barbé Marbois; lesquels en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs, donc l'échange a été fait aujourd'hui, sont convenus des articles suivans :

ART. I. Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis s'engager à payer au gouvernement Francais, de la maniere qui sera spécifié en l'article suivant la somme de soixante millions de francs, indépendamment de ce qui sera fixé par une autre convention, pour le payement des sommes dues par la France à des citoyens des Etats-Unis.

ART. II. Le payement des soixante millions de francs mentionnés au précédent article, sera effectué par les Etats-Unis, au moyen de la création d'un fonds de onze millions deux cens cinquante mille piastres, portant un interet de six pour cent, par un payable tous les six mois à Londres, Amsterdam ou Paris, à raison de trois cens trente sept mille cinq cens piastres pour six mois, dans les trois places ci-dessus dites, suivant la proportion qui sera

déterminée par le gouvernement Français. Le principal du dits fonds sera remboursé par le trésor des Etats-Unis, par des payemens annuels, qui ne pourront être d'une somme moindre que trois millions de piastres par année et dont le premier commencera quinze ans après la date de l'échange des ratifications. Ce fonds sera transféré au gouvernement de France, ou à telle personne, ou tel nombre de personnes qu'il chargera de le recevoir, dans les trois mois au plus tard après l'échange des ratifications de ce traité et après la prise de possession de la Louisiane, au nom du gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

Il en est autre convenu que si le gouvernement Français était dans l'intention de disposer des dit fonds, et d'en toucher le capital en Europe, à des époques rapprochées, les opérations qui auront lieu seront conduites de la manière la plus favorable au crédit des Etats-Unis et la plus propre à maintenir le prise avantageux du fonds qui doit être créé.

ART. III. La piastre ayant cours de monnaie dans les Etats-Unis, il est convenu que dans les comptes auxquels la présente convention donnera lieu, le rapport de la dite monnaie avec le franc, sera invariablement fixé à cinq francs $\frac{3333}{10000}$ ou cinq livres huit sols Tournois.

La présente convention sera ratifiée en bonne et due forme, et les ratifications seront échangées dans l'espace de six mois, à dater de ce jour, ou plutôt s'il est possible.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus, tant en langue Française qu'en langue Anglaise, déclarant néanmoins que le présent traité a été originellement rédigé et arrêté en langue Française, et ils y ont appose leurs sceaux.

Fait à Paris, le dixième jour de Floreal de
l'an Onze de la République Française et le
trente Avril, 1803.

BARBE-MARBOIS,
ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES MONROE.



CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.



THE President of the United States of
America and the First Consul of the French
Republic, in the name of the French people,
having by a treaty of this date terminated all
difficulties relative to Louisiana, and esta-
blished on a solid foundation the friendship
which unites the two nations, and being desi-
rous, in compliance with the second and fifth
articles of the convention of the 8th
Vendemaire, ninth year of the French Re-
public (30th September, 1800,) to secure
the payment of the sum due by France to the
citizens of the United States, have respec-

tively nominated as plenipotentiaries, that is to say : the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French Republic ; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury : who after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles :

Debts due from France to citizens of the U S contracted before a certain period, to be paid according to fixed regulations.

ART. I. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th of Vendemaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800) shall be paid according to the following regulations, with interest at six per cent. to commence from the periods when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French government.

Debts provided for by the preceding article.

ART. II. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

How the said debts are to be paid.

ART. III. The principal and interest of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their minister plenipotentiary on their treasury ; these orders shall be payable sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the conventions signed this day, and after possession

shall be given of Louisiana by the commissioners of France to those of the United States.

ART. IV. It is expressly agreed, that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, who have been and are yet creditors of France, for supplies, for embargoes, and prizes made at sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention of the 8th Vendemaire, ninth year, (30th September, 1800.)

What debts are comprehended by the preceding articles.

ART. V. The preceding articles shall apply only, 1st, to captures of which the council of prizes shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the government of the French Republic, and only in case of the insufficiency of the captors; 2d. the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendemaire, an. 9(30th September, 1800) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the said fifth article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed: it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where

To what cases they are particularly to apply.

such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandize, which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saving, however, to such persons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

Ministers plenipotentiary of the U.S. to appoint commissioners, to act provisionally.

ART. VI. And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureaux established for this purpose by the French Republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention and the principles established in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions, and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his representative, and that it existed before the 8th Vendemaire, 9th year (30th September, 1800) the creditor shall be entitled to an order on the treasury of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the third article.

To examine the claims prepared for verification, & to certify those which ought to be admitted.

ART. VII. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

To examine those not pre-

ART. VIII. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not pre-

pared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which in their judgments ought to be admitted to liquidation.

ART. IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles shall be admitted, they shall be discharged with interest, at six per cent. by the treasury of the United States.

ART. X. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or such other agent as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureaux, and co-operate in the examination of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithstanding his opinion, the bureaux established by the French government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which support it, and report the result to the minister of the United States. The minister of the United States shall transmit his observations, in all such cases, to the minister of the treasury of the French Republic, on whose report the French government shall decide definitively in every case.

The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French government reserving to itself the right to decide

pared for liquidation, &c to certify such as ought to be liquidated.

Debts admitted to be discharged at the Treasury of the U. S. with interest.

Commercial agent of the U. S. at Paris to assist in the examination of claims, or some other agent, to be nominated by the minister of the U. S. at Paris.

In disagreements concerning claims between the French bureaux and the U. S. agent, the latter is to make report to the minister of the U. S. at Paris:

He is to transmit his observations, in such cases, to the French minister of finance—on whose report the government of France is to act definitively.

The rejection of a claim only

to exempt the
U. S from
paying it.

All necessary
decisions to be
made in a year
from the
exchange of
ratifications.

Claims for
debts contract-
ed by the
French
government
since 30th
Septemr. 1800
may be pursu-
ed, and the
payment
demanded as
if this conven-
tion had not
been made.

When this
convention
must be ratifi-
ed, and the
ratifications
exchanged.

Originally
agreed on and
written in the
French lan-
guage.

definitively on such claim so far as it concerns itself.

ART. XI. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterwards.

ART. XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemaire, ninth year, (30th September, 1800) not being comprised in this convention, may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

ART. XIII. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date of the signature of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective Ministers plenipotentiary have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

DONE at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, 30th April, 1803.

(Signed)

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, (L. S.)

JAMES MONROE, (L. S.)

BARBE MARBOIS. (L. S.)

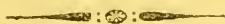
CONVENTION

ENTRE

LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

ET

LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE.



LE PREMIER CONSUL de la République Française, au nom du peuple Français, et le PRESIDENT des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, ayant par une traité en date de ce jour, fait cesser toutes les difficultés relatives à la Louisiane, et affermi sur des fondemens solides l'amitié qui unit les deux nations, et voulant en exécution des articles 2 et 5 de la convention du 8 Vendemiaire, an. 9, (30 Septembre, 1800,) assurer le payement des sommes dues par la France aux citoyens des Etats-Unis, ont respectivement nommé pour plénipotentiaires ; *Savoir* : LE PREMIER CONSUL, au nom du peuple Français, le citoyen françois *Barbé-Marbois*, ministre du Trésor public, et LE PRESIDENT des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des dits Etats, *Robert R. Livingston*, ministre plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis, et *James Monroe*, ministre plénipotentiaire et envoyé extraordinaire des dits Etats, auprès du

gouvernement de la république Française : lesquels après avoir fait l'échange de leurs pleins-pouvoirs, sont convenus des articles suivans :

ARTICLE I. Les dettes dues par la France aux citoyens des Etats-Unis, contractées avant le 8 Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30 Septembre, 1800,) seront payées conformément aux dispositions suivantes, avec les intérêts à six pour cent, à compter de l'époque où la réclamation et les pièces à l'appui ont été remises au gouvernement Français.

ART. II. Les dettes qui font l'objet du présent article sont celles dont le résultat par appercu est compris dans la note annexée à la présente convention, et qui ne pourront, y compris les intérêts, excéder la somme de vingt-millions.

Les réclamations comprises dans la dite note ne pourront néanmoins être admises qu'autant qu'elles ne seront pas frappées des exceptions mentionnées aux articles suivans.

ART. III. Le principal et les intérêts seront acquittés par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur des mandats tirés par le ministre plénipotentiaire des dits Etats-Unis sur leur trésor. Ces mandats seront payables soixante jours après l'échange des ratifications du traité et des conventions signées ce jour, et après la remise qui doit être faite de la Louisiane par le commissaire Français aux commissaires des Etats-Unis.

ART. IV. Il est expressément convenu que les articles précédens ne comprennent que les créances des citoyens des Etats-Unis, ou de leurs représentans, qui ont été et sont encore créanciers de la France pour fournitures, embargos et prises faites à la mer, et réclamées dans le temps nécessaire, et suivant les for-

mes prescrites par la convention du 8 Vendémiaire, an. 9, (30 Septembre, 1800.)

ART. V. Les articles précédens ne seront appliqués, 1^o. qu'aux captures dont le conseil des prises aurait ordonné la restitution ou main levée, bien entendu que le réclamant ne pourra avoir recours sur les Etats-Unis pour son paiement que de la même manière qu'il l'aurait eu envers le gouvernement Français et seulement en cas d'insuffisance de la part des capteurs ; 2^o. Qu'aux dettes mentionnées dans ce même article 5 de la convention, contractées avant le 8 Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30 Septembre, 1800,) dont le paiement a été ci-devant réclamé auprès du gouvernement actuel de France, et pour lesquelles le créancier a droit à la protection des Etats-Unis. Le dit article 5 ne comprend point les prises dont la condamnation a été ou viendrait à être confirmée; l'intention expresse des parties contractantes est pareillement de ne point étendre le bénéfice de la présente convention aux réclamations des citoyens Américains, qui auraient établi des maisons de commerce en France, en Angleterre ou dans des pays autres que les Etats-Unis, en société avec des étrangers, et qui, par cette raison et la nature de leur commerce, doivent être regardés comme domiciliés dans les lieux où existent les dites maisons. Sont pareillement exceptés tous accords et pactes concernant des marchandises qui ne seraient pas la propriété des citoyens Américains.

Il n'est d'ailleurs rien préjugé sur le fond des réclamations ainsi exceptées.

ART. VI. Afin que les différentes questions aux quelles l'article précédent pourra donner lieu, puissent être convenablement exami-

nees, les ministres plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis nommeront trois personnes qui dès à présent et provisoirement, auront tout pouvoir d'examiner, sans déplacement de pièces tous les comptes des différentes créances déjà liquidées par les bureaux établis à cet effet par la République Française, et de reconnaître si elles appartiennent aux classes désignées dans la présente convention, et aux principes qui y sont établis, ou si elles ne sont pas dans l'une des exceptions, et sur leur certificat portant que la créance est due à un citoyen Américain, ou à son représentant, et qu'elle existait avant le 8 Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30 Septembre, 1800,) le créancier aura droit à un mandat sur le trésor des Etats-Unis, expédié conformément à l'article 3.

ART. VII. Les mêmes agens pourront également, et dès à présent, prendre connaissance, sans déplacer, des pièces relatives aux réclamations dont le travail et la vérification sont préparés, et délivrer leurs certificats sur celles qui réuniront les caractères nécessaires pour l'admission, et qui ne seront pas comprises dans les exceptions exprimées par la présente convention.

ART. VIII. A l'égard des autres réclamations dont les travaux n'ont pas encore été préparés, les mêmes agens en prendront aussi successivement connaissance, et déclareront par écrit celles qui leur paraîtront susceptibles d'être admises en liquidation.

ART. IX. A mesure que les créances mentionnées dans les dits articles auront été admises, elles seront acquittées avec les intérêts à six pour cent, par le trésor des Etats-Unis.

ART. X. Et afin qu'aucune dette qui n'aura pas les caractères ci-dessus mention-

nés, et qu' aucunes demandes injustes ou exorbitantes ne puissent être admises, l'agent commercial des Etats Unis à Paris, ou tel autre agent que le ministre plenipotentiaire des Etats Unis jugera à propos de nommer, pourra assister aux opérations des dits Bureaux, et concourir à l'examen de ces Créances, et si cet agent n'est pas d'avis que la dette est complètement prouvée, ou s'il juge qu'elle n'est pas comprise dans les dispositions du 5^{me} article ci-dessus mentionné, et que non obstant son avis les Bureaux établis par le gouvernement Français estiment que la liquidation doit avoir lieu, il transmettra les observations au Bureau établi de la part des Etats Unis, qui fera, sans déplacer, l'examen complet de la Créance et des pièces au soutien, et fera son rapport au ministre des Etats Unis.

Le ministre transmettra ses observations à celui du Tresor de la République Française, et sur son rapport le gouvernement Français prononcera définitivement.

Le rejet qui pourra avoir lieu n'ayant d'autre effet que de constater que le paiement demandé ne doit pas être fait par les Etats Unis, le gouvernement Français, se réserve de statuer définitivement sur la réclamation, en ce qui pourra le concerner.

ART. XI. Toutes les décisions nécessaires seront rendues dans le cours d'une année, à dater de l'échange des ratifications, et aucune réclamation ne sera admise ultérieurement.

ART. XII. Dans le cas où il y aurait des réclamations des citoyens des Etats Unis à la charge du gouvernement Français, pour

des dettes contractées après le 8 Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30 Septembre, 1800) elles pourront être suivies, et le paiement pourra être demandé, comme n'étant point comprises en cette convention.

ART. XIII. La présente convention sera ratifiée en bonne et due forme, et les ratifications seront échangées dans l'espace de six mois, après la date de la signature des ministres plénipotentiaires, ou plutôt s'il est possible.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus, tant en langue Française qu'en langue Anglaise, déclarant néanmoins que le présent traité a été originairement rédigé et arrêté en langue Française, et ils y ont apposé leurs sceau.

Fait à Paris, le dixième jour de Floreal, de l'an onze de la République Française, et le 30 Avril 1803.

BARBE-MARBOIS,	(L. S.)
ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,	(L. S.)
JAMES MONROE.	(L. S.)

AND WHEREAS the said treaty and conventions have been duly ratified and confirmed by me, on the one part, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the First Consul of the French Republic, on the other, and the said ratifications were duly exchanged at the city of Washington, on the twenty first day of this present month of October :

NOW THEREFORE to the end, that the said treaty and conventions may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the same treaty and conventions and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with my hand.

(L. s.) Given at the city of Washington in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the twenty eighth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A Proclamation:

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America, and the Kaskaskia nation of Indians, was concluded and signed, on the thirteenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the twenty fourth day of November in the year aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A TREATY
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AND THE
KASKASKIA TRIBE OF INDIANS.

ARTICLES of a treaty made at Vincennes in the Indiana territory, between William Henry Harrison, governor of the said territory, superintendant of Indian affairs and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes north west of the

river Ohio of the one part, and the head chiefs and warriors of the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians so called, but which tribe is the remains and rightfully represent all the tribes of the Illenois Indians, originally called the Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cahokia and Tæmaror of the other part.

ARTICLE 1st. Whereas from a variety of unfortunate circumstances the several tribes of Illinois Indians are reduced to a very small number, the remains of which have been long consolidated and known by the name of the Kaskaskia tribe, and finding themselves unable to occupy the extensive tract of country which of right belongs to them and which was possessed by their ancestors for many generations, the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe being also desirous of procuring the means of improvement in the arts of civilised life, and a more certain and effectual support for their women and children, have, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, relinquished and by these presents do relinquish and cede to the United States all the lands in the Illenois country, which the said tribe has heretofore possessed, or which they may rightfully claim, reserving to themselves however the tract of about three hundred and fifty acres near the town of Kaskaskia, which they have always held and which was secured to them by the act of Congress of the third day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and also the right of locating one other tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres within the bounds of that now ceded, which

Cession to
the United
States.

two tracts of land shall remain to them forever.

United States take the Kaskaskias under their protection: who are not to make war, &c. &c. without the consent of the United States

ART. 2d. The United States will take the Kaskaskia tribe under their immediate care and patronage, and will afford them a protection as effectual against the other Indian tribes and against all other persons whatever as is enjoyed by their own citizens. And the said Kaskaskia tribe do hereby engage to refrain from making war or giving any insult or offence to any other Indian tribe or to any foreign nation, without having first obtained the approbation and consent of the United States.

Former annuity to be increased, to be paid in commutables, at the option of the Indians.

ART. 3d. The annuity heretofore given by the United States to the said tribe shall be increased to one thousand dollars, which is to be paid to them either in money, merchandise, provisions or domestic animals, at the option of the said tribe: and when the said annuity or any part thereof is paid in merchandise, it is to be delivered to them either at Vincennes, Fort Massac or Kaskaskia, and the first cost of the goods in the sea port where they may be procured is alone to be charged to the said tribe free from the cost of transportation, or any other contingent expense. Whenever the said tribe may chuse to receive money, provisions or domestic animals for the whole or in part of the said annuity, the same shall be delivered at the town of Kaskaskia. The United States will also cause to be built a house suitable for the accommodation of the chief of the said tribe, and will enclose for their use a field not exceeding one hundred acres with a good and sufficient fence. *And whereas* the greater

The money or articles in exchange to be paid at Kaskaskia.

A house for the chief to be built and a field for the tribe to be enclosed.

part of the said tribe have been baptised and received into the Catholic church to which they are much attached, the United States will give annually for seven years one hundred dollars towards the support of a priest of that religion, who will engage to perform for the said tribe the duties of his office and also to instruct as many of their children as possible in the rudiments of literature. And the United States will further give the sum of three hundred dollars to assist the said tribe in the erection of a church. The stipulations made in this and the preceding article, together with the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars, which is now paid or assured to be paid for the said tribe for the purpose of procuring some necessary articles, and to relieve them from debts which they have heretofore contracted, is considered as a full and ample compensation for the relinquishment made to the United States in the first article.

ART. 4th. The United States reserve to themselves the right at any future period of dividing the annuity now promised to the said tribe amongst the several families thereof, reserving always a suitable sum for the great chief and his family.

ART. 5th. And to the end that the United States may be enabled to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the chiefs and head warriors of the said Kaskaskia tribe do hereby declare that the rightful claim is as follows, viz—Beginning at the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi, thence up the river to the mouth of the Saline

An annual sum to be paid to a Catholic priest to perform the functions of his office for the Kaskaskias, and to instruct their children, &c. &c.

A sum to be given by the United States for the erection of a church.

Right reserved to the United States of dividing the annuity among the families of the tribe.

Boundaries fixed.

creek, about twelve miles below the mouth of the Wabash, thence along the dividing ridge between the said creek and the Wabash until it comes to the general dividing ridge between the waters which fall into the Wabash, and those which fall into the Kaskaskia river; and thence along the said ridge until it reaches the waters which fall into the Illenois river, thence in a direct course to the mouth of the Illenois river, and thence down the Mississippi to the beginning.

The Indians to have the same right of living and hunting upon the ceded lands as long as the United States retain their title to them.

ART. 6th. As long as the lands which have been ceded by this treaty shall continue to be the property of the United States, the said tribe shall have the privilege of living and hunting upon them in the same manner that they have hitherto done.

ART. 7th. This treaty is to be in force and binding upon the said parties, as soon as it shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said commissioner plenipotentiary and the head chiefs and warriors of the said Kaskaskia tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the twenty eighth.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, (L. S.)

The mark ✕ of Nicolas or Nicholas, (L. S.)

The mark ✕ of Ocksinga or Mitchi-
ganican, (L. s.)
The mark ✕ of Jean Baptiste Du-
coigne, (L. s.)
The mark ✕ of Padagouge, (L. s.)
The mark ✕ of Kee, tin, sa a Cahokia, (L. s.)

LOUIS DECOUCIGNE. (L. s.)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

JOHN RICE JONES,
Secretary to the commissioner.

HENRY VANDERBURG,
One of the judges of the Indiana territory.

J. F. RIVET,
Indian Missionary.

V. EYO, colonel of Knox county militia.

CORNS. LYMAN, capt. 9th inf. regt.

JAS. JOHNSON, of Indiana territory,

W. PARKE, of the Indiana territory,

JOSEPH BARRON, Interpreter.

NOW THEREFORE to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States. and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these pre-

sents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the independence of the said states, the twenty eighth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A Proclamation.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Eel River, Wyandot, Pienkashaw, Kaskaskia and Kickapoos nations of Indians, was concluded and signed on the seventh day of August one thousand eight hundred and three, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the twenty fifth day of November in the year aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit :

AT a council holden at Vincennes on the seventh day of August one thousand eight hundred and three under the direction of William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, superintendant of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian nations north west of the river Ohio, at which were present the chiefs and warriors of the Eel River, Wyandot, Pienkashaw and Kaskaskia nations, and also the tribe of the Kickapoos, by their representatives, the chiefs of the Eel River nation.

The fourth article of the treaty holden and concluded at Fort Wayne on the seventh day of June one thousand eight hun-

Right given
to the United
States of lo-
cating land
on the roads
leading from
Vincennes to
Kaskaskia
and Clarkes-
ville.

dred and three, being considered, the chiefs and warriors of the said nations give their free and full consent to the same, and they do hereby relinquish and confirm to the United States the privilege and right of locating three several tracts of land of one mile square each on the road leading from Vincennes to Kaskaskia, and also one other tract of land of one mile square on the road leading from Vincennes to Clarkesville; which locations shall be made in such places on the aforesaid roads as shall best comport with the convenience and interest of the United States in the establishment of houses of entertainment for the accommodation of travellers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said William Henry Harrison and the said chiefs and warriors of the before mentioned nations and tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, (L. S.)

Ka Tunga or Charly his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)
Akaketa or Ploughman, his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)
Grooble or Big Corn, his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)
Black Dog, his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)
Puppequor or Gun, his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)
Le Boussier, his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)
Ducoigne, his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)
Pedagogue, his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)
Saconquaneva or Tired Legs, his ✕	
mark,	(L. S.)
Little Eyes, his ✕ mark,	(L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

JOHN RICE JONES,
B. PARKES,
JOSEPH BUSORON,
Interpreter.

NOW THEREFORE to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

(L. s.) Done at the city of Washington, the twenty third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the independence of the said states, the twenty eighth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A Proclamation.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Delawares, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies, Eel River, Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias nations of Indians, was concluded and signed on the seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the twenty fifth day of November in the year aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit :

ARTICLES

OF

A TREATY

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND

THE DELAWARES, SHAWANOES, PUTAWATAMIES, MIAMIES, EEL RIVER, WEEAS, KICKAPOOS, PIANKASHAWS & KASKASKIAS NATIONS OF INDIANS.

ARTICLES of a treaty made at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake, between

William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, superintendant of Indian affairs and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes north west of the Ohio, of the one part and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies and Kickapoos by their chiefs and head warriors, and those of the Eel River, Weeas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias by their agents and representatives Tuthinipee, Winnemac, Richewille and Little Turtle (who are properly authorised by the said tribes) of the other part.

ARTICLE 1st. Whereas it is declared by the fourth article of the treaty of Greenville, that the United States reserve for their use the post of St. Vincennes and all the lands adjacent to which the Indian titles had been extinguished. *And whereas*, it has been found difficult to determine the precise limits of the said tract as held by the French and British governments: it is hereby agreed, that the boundaries of the said tract shall be as follow: Beginning at Point Coupee on the Wabash, and running thence by a line north seventy eight degrees, west twelve miles, thence by a line parallel to the general course of the Wabash, until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same, passing through the mouth of White river, thence by the last mentioned line across the Wabash and towards the Ohio, seventy two miles, thence by a line north twelve degrees west, until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same, passing through Point Coupee,

Boundaries
of a tract reserved to the
United States
about the post
of St. Vincennes described.

and by the last mentioned line to the place of beginning.

The United States give up all claim to the adjoining lands.

ART. 2d. The United States hereby relinquish all claim which they may have had to any lands adjoining to or in the neighborhood of the tract above described.

Salt Spring upon the Saline creek, ceded to the United States with a quantity of land surrounding it.

ART. 3d. As a mark of their regard and attachment to the United States, whom they acknowledge for their only friends and protectors, and for the consideration herein after mentioned, the said tribes do hereby relinquish and cede to the United States, the great Salt Spring upon the Saline creek which falls into the Ohio below the mouth of the Wabash, with a quantity of land surrounding it, not exceeding four miles square, and which may be laid off in a square or oblong as the one or the other may be found most convenient to the United States: And the said United States being desirous that the Indian tribes should participate in the benefits to be derived from the said spring, hereby engage to deliver yearly and every year for the use of the said Indians, a quantity of salt not exceeding one hundred and fifty bushels, and which shall be divided among the several tribes in such manner as the general council of the chiefs may determine.

United States engage to deliver for the use of the Indians a certain quantity of salt, yearly

ART. 4th. For the considerations before mentioned and for the convenience which the said tribes will themselves derive from such establishments it is hereby agreed that as soon as the tribes called the Kickapoos, Eel River, Weeas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias shall give their consent to the measure, the United States shall have the right of locating three tracts of land (of such

size as may be agreed upon with the last mentioned tribes) on the main road between Vincennes and Kaskaskias, and one other between Vincennes and Clarksville for the purpose of erecting houses of entertainment for the accommodation of travellers. But it is expressly understood that if the said locations are made on any of the rivers, which cross the said road and ferries should be established on the same, that in times of high water any Indian or Indians belonging to either of the tribes who are parties to the treaty shall have the privilege of crossing such ferry toll free.

ART. 5th. Whereas there is reason to believe that if the boundary lines of the tract described in the first article should be run in the manner therein directed, that some of the settlements and locations of land made by the citizens of the United States will fall in the Indian country—It is hereby agreed that such alterations shall be made in the direction of the said lines as will include them; and a quantity of land equal in quantity to what may be thus taken shall be given to the said tribes either at the east or the west end of the tract.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF The commissioner of the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the Delawares, Shawanoes, Putawatimes, Miamies and Kickapoos, and those of the Eel River, Weeas, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, by their agents and representatives, Tuthinipee, Winnemac, Rhichewille, and the Little Turtle, who are properly

authorised by the said tribes have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals at Fort Wayne, this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States, the twenty seventh.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, (L. S.)

Miamies.

Richerville, his X mark, (L. S.)	} On behalf of themselves and Eel River, Weeas, Piankashaws & Kaskaskias, whom they represent.
Me-She-Kun-Nogh-quoh, or Little Turtle, his X mark, (L. S.)	

Kickapoos.

Nehmahtohah, or Standing, his X mark, (L. S.)
Pash, she, we, hah, or Cat, his X mark, (L. S.)

Shawanoes.

Neahmemsiceh, his X mark, (L. S.)

Putawatimies.

Tuthinipee, his X mark, (L. S.)	} On behalf of the Putawatimies & Eel River, Weeas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias, whom they represent.
Winnemac, his X mark, (L. S.)	
Wannangsea or Five Medals, his X mark, (L. S.)	
Kee-Saas, (or Sun) his X mark, (L. S.)	

Delawares.

Teta Buxike, his X mark, (L. S.)
Bu-Kon, ge Helas, his X mark, (L. S.)

Hockingspoms kenn, his ✕ mark, (L. s.)
Kechkawhancind, his ✕ mark, (L. s.)

Shawanoese.

Cuthe, We, Ka, saw, or Black Hoof,
his ✕ mark, (L. s.)
Methawnasice, his ✕ mark, (L. s.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

JOHN RICE JONES,
Secretary to the Commissioner.
JOHN GIBSON,
Secretary Indiana Territory.
THOS. PASTEUR,
Capt. first regt. Infantry.
WILLIAM WELLS,
Interpreter.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
United States Factor.
HENDRICK AUPAUMUT,
Chief of Mubhecon.
THOMAS FREEMAN.

The proceedings at the within treaty were faithfully interpreted by us John Gibson and William Wells, that is, for the Delawares, John Gibson, and for the rest of the tribes William Wells.

JOHN GIBSON,
WILLIAM WELLS.

NOW THEREFORE to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises

to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

(L. s.) Done at the city of Washington the twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the independence of the said states, the twenty eighth,

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A Proclamation :

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America, and the Choctaw nation of Indians was concluded and signed, on the thirty first day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the twenty fifth day of November in the year aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit :

TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

KNOW YE, That the undersigned commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and of the whole Choctaw nation of the other part, being duly authorised by the President of the United States, and by the chiefs and headmen of the said nation, do hereby establish in conformity to the convention of Fort Confederation, for the line of demarkation recognised in the said convention, the following metes and bounds, viz : Beginning in the channel of the Hatchee Comesa, or Wax river, at the point where the line of limits, between the United States and Spain crosseth the same, thence up the channel of said river to the confluence of

the Chickasaw-Hay and Buck ha tannee rivers, thence up the channel of the Buck ha tannee to Bogue Hooma or Red creek, thence up the said creek to a Pine tree standing on the left bank of the same, and blazed on two of its sides, about twelve links south west of an old trading path, leading from the town of Mobile to the Hewanee towns much worn, but not in use at the present time :--From this tree we find the following bearings and distances, viz. south fifty four degrees thirty minutes, west one chain, one link a black gum, north thirty nine degrees east one chain seventy five links a water oak; thence with the old British line of partition in its various inflections, to a Mulberry post, planted on the right bank of the main branch of Sintee Bogue or Snake creek, where it makes a sharp turn to the south east, a large broken top Cypress tree standing near the opposite bank of the creek, which is about three poles wide, thence down the said creek to the Tombigby river, thence down the Tombigby and Mobile rivers, to the above mentioned line of limits between the United States and Spain, and with the same to the point of beginning: And we, the said commissioners plenipotentiary, do ratify and confirm the said line of demarkation, and do recognise and acknowledge the same to be the boundary which shall separate and distinguish the land ceded to the United States, between the Tombigby, Mobile and Pascagola rivers, from that which has not been ceded by the said Choctaw nation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We hereunto affix our hands and seals, this 31st day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, to triplicates of this tenor and date. Done at Hae Buckin too Pa, the day and year above written, and in the twenty seventh year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES WILKINSON, (L. s.)

Mingo Poochoos, his ✕ mark, (L. s.)

Alatala Hooma, his ✕ mark, (L. s.)

Witnesses present,

YOUNG GAINS,

Interpreter.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

United States Factor.

JOHN BOWYER,

Capt. 2d. U. States regt.

We the commissioners of the Choctaw nation duly appointed and the chiefs of the said nation who reside on the Tombigby river, next to Santee Bogue, do acknowledge to have received from the United States of America, by the hands of brigadier general James Wilkinson, as a consideration in full for the confirmation of the above concession, the following articles, viz: fifteen pieces of strouds, three rifles, one hundred and fifty blankets, two hundred and fifty pounds of powder, two hundred and fifty pounds of lead, one bridle,

one man's saddle, and one black silk handkerchief.

MINGO POOS COOS, his ✕ mark.
ALATALA HOOMA, his ✕ mark.
Commissioners of the Choctaw nation.

PIO MUIGO, his ✕ mark.

Pasa Mastubby Mingo, his ✕ mark,
Tappena Oakchia, his ✕ mark,
Tuskenung, Coos, Che, his ✕ mark,
Cus, soo, nuck, Chia, his ✕ mark,
Pusha, pia, his ✕ mark,
*Chiefs residing on the Tombigby
near to St. Stephens.*

Witnesses present,

YOUNG GAINS,
Interpreter.
JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
United States Factor.
JOHN BOWYER,
Capt. 2d. U. States regt.

NOW THEREFORE to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

(L. s.) Done at the city of Washington the twenty sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the independence of the said states, the twenty eighth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

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